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The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 34,061 36/92

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Belgrade Staggers Under Embargo

As the Economy Nose-Dives, Discontent Is Widespread. By Stephen Kinzer. BELGRADE — Three months after the United Nations imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia...

U.S. Fears Moscow Still Makes Germ Weapons

By R. Jeffrey Smith. WASHINGTON — The United States and Britain are worried that the Russian government may not have fulfilled a 6-month-old promise to shut down the Soviet Union's extensive program for making illicit germ weapons...

Legislators In Germany Frustrated on Halting Riots

Foreign Minister Voices Shame Over Violence Against Asylum-Seekers. BONN — Members of a German parliamentary committee, meeting Monday night in emergency session, were unable to agree on how to combat rising riotous violence in Eastern Germany...



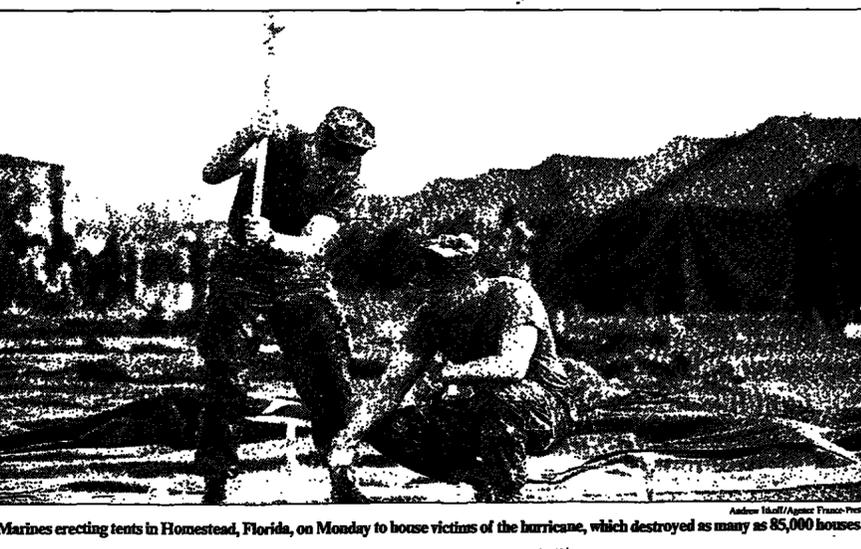
WELCOME FOR COMRADES — Palestinian youths being restrained by Israeli troops in Nablus as they waited to greet some of the 182 prisoners freed Monday as a goodwill gesture. The release was timed to coincide with Middle East peace negotiations in Washington. Page 2.

The Big-Government Issue, a Rich Fuel for the Campaign Engines

By E.J. Dionne Jr. WASHINGTON — Beneath the 1992 campaign's festival of charges and countercharges lurks what the campaigns of both President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton see as the possibility of a real debate over what role government should play in American life.

'Political Fallout Will Be Good' Bush Camp Says of Storm Relief

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Monday that "real progress is being made" in South Florida's recovery from a devastating hurricane, and an administration spokesman predicted that "the political fallout will be very good for the president."



Marines erecting tents in Homestead, Florida, on Monday to house victims of the hurricane, which destroyed as many as 85,000 houses.

French Debate Germans' Role If Treaty Fails

PARIS — As riotous violence spreads east of the Rhine, France's ancient fears about becoming smothered by a powerful and dominant Germany are surging to the forefront of political debate three weeks before a crucial referendum on European unity.

Bobby Fischer, Matching Wits in a War

Wednesday, it will be his first public appearance since he won the world championship from Mr. Spassky 20 years ago in a match that narrowed the Cold War to a chessboard and held the world riveted.

Kiosk U.S. Economic Data Indicate Drift. Bad news about housing, manufacturing and employment showed up Monday in a scattering of U.S. economic indicators...

Sarajevo, in Shock From the Shellings, Faces Bleak Winter

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Sarajevo is shrouded in a grim winter with 6 or 10 housing units damaged by shells, a water system that already is making residents sick and no clear likelihood of a political settlement that could smooth preparations for cold weather.

"The first message we are trying to get across is that unless there is a political settlement the winter will be a disaster," said Izmi Nakamitsu, acting head of the Sarajevo office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Progress toward a settlement was supposed to have emerged last week from an international peace conference in London. But promises made at that meeting have been shredded here by four days of stepped-up Serbian shelling on civilian targets.

The shells appear to be in response to a week's offensive by the primarily Muslim defenders of the city to break through the Serbian lines and end the siege.

One shell on Sunday killed 15 people, and a grenade landed Monday in a city cemetery during a funeral for a soldier. It killed one person and wounded three.

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, in a television address Sunday, said his government would not attend peace talks this week in Geneva unless the shelling stopped. Almost no one in Sarajevo, however, watched the president on television, because almost no one in the capital has electricity.

"This will be the worst winter in my life and the worst winter in the life of Sarajevo," the city's 54-year-old mayor, Mohammed Kresovic, said Monday.

The mayor said that the race against winter was going to be lost, except for those people whose houses were still intact. He said he would recommend to the city council this week that as many as 100,000 children and elderly people in Sarajevo be evacuated before winter, preferably to Western Europe.

Besieged and pounded by Serbian artillery since early April, Sarajevo needs widespread infrastructure repairs and a mountain of building materials to get through the cold, wet Balkan winter.

Most of the items on an emergency list put together by the government is for covering up holes, large and small. The list includes 2 million square meters (2.4 million square yards) of glass and 19 million square meters of roofing tiles.

This city now has a resident population of about 400,000, according to the mayor, plus about 100,000 refugees who arrived since fighting began in May.

To haul in the materials needed for winter, a massive truck operation would be required. The UN is now moving to replace its 2-month-old humanitarian airlift with daily truck convoys to the capital.

But these convoys have to pass over about 100 kilometers (60 miles) of narrow, unpaved mountain roads, which will become impassable after the first snows. To keep the convoys going in the wet weather that comes in October, war-damaged bridges on the main all-weather highway from Croatia have to be repaired immediately, according to city officials.

More urgently, the chief health official in Bosnia warned Monday that unless Sarajevo's water system begins operating properly within 10 days "the epidemic situation is going to explode."

Arif Smajic, director of the health service, said that a hospital laboratory had confirmed a case of abdominal typhus in Sarajevo.

Sarajevo's water system relies on electricity-driven pumps that connect it with nearby reservoirs. But the pumps have been idle since early August when fighting northwest of the city cut power lines.

■ **Rights Violations**

The United Nations, in a report issued Monday in Geneva, said Serbian forces were to blame for the worst human rights violations in Bosnia-Herzegovina and urged the creation of an international commission to investigate war crimes, news agencies reported.

According to a warning in the report, written by a former Polish prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, serious human rights abuses will probably continue after the end of the conflict because of the intensity of mutual distrust and hatred.

Mr. Mazowiecki said that all three ethnic groups were guilty of atrocities but that the Serbs had the worst record by far.

Also in Geneva, diplomats said talks aimed at an overall solution to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which are to open in Geneva this week, appeared headed for an uneasy start.

With only two working days before the open-ended conference gets under way, diplomats said Monday there was little indication who would be taking part from the squabbling republics.

In Belgrade, Serbian nationalist opponents of the Yugoslav prime minister, Milan Panic, backed a motion of no confidence in him at the federal parliament over his handling of international peace talks in London last week. The motion was signed by 68 of the 178 members of parliament.

A Socialist deputy, Brana Krstovic, said Mr. Panic angered nationalist legislators by discussing terms for mutual recognition with President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. (AP, Reuters)

Passers-by examining bomb damage to a deportation memorial in the Tiergarten district of Berlin.



Passers-by examining bomb damage to a deportation memorial in the Tiergarten district of Berlin.

EMBARGO: Belgrade Chaos

(Continued from page 1)

fleeing Yugoslavia's status as a major food producer. But costs are steeply climbing, and it is not uncommon for the price of an essential item like bread to double in a few days. As August ended, tomatoes cost more than three times what they did at the beginning of the month.

This creates opportunities for profit, and smugglers are taking advantage of them, quietly moving a stream of grain in and out of the country. Ships operating under a UN mandate patrol the Adriatic, observing traffic at Yugoslav ports. There are no such patrols, however, on the Danube River, on the Macedonian frontier, or along the borders with Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Oil is reportedly entering Yugoslavia in Greek tanker trucks that arrive by way of Macedonia. The Greek government, under international criticism for countering this traffic, recently announced that it was banning oil shipments to its northern neighbors in an effort to curb smuggling.

The embargo evasions, however, are not on a large enough scale to significantly spur the economy of the modern, export-oriented country like Yugoslavia. With tens of thousands of people already thrown out of work and life becoming more difficult each day, no one here minimizes the embargo's effect.

"We can struggle some stuff out," a businessman said, "but buyers only pay about two-thirds of the normal price because they know we're desperate. Also, anything we import carries a 'sanctions surcharge.' My company just brought in a shipment of personal computers through Turkey, and we had to pay 25 percent extra."

Russia to Offer '93 Pullout Date To Baltic States

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia is prepared to withdraw all its 130,000 troops from the three Baltic states next year, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The official said he had "confidential information" that President Boris N. Yeltsin would make the offer of a 1993 withdrawal to the Lithuanian leader, Vytautas Landsbergis, at a meeting Sept. 8.

Moscow has insisted that it could not start pulling out the troops before 1994 because there is no housing for them in Russia. The Baltic republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — liken the forces to an occupying army.

Lithuania, where a referendum earlier this year demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops, wants them out by the end of this year. (AP, Reuters)

GERMANY: Meeting on Riots Yields No Solutions

(Continued from page 1)

current unrest, the riots, the criminal uprisings," he said in a television interview.

But Mr. Seifers and other government politicians said special commando squads already maintained by state police forces and the federal border police were enough to handle rioters.

The Brandenburg interior minister, Alwin Ziel, said ringleaders of the attacks on refugee shelters had broadcast commands to rioters via citizens band radios.

He also said that violence was part of an overall strategy. Since the riots started on Aug. 22 in Rostock, there has been speculation that the rampages have been planned to take advantage of tensions between local people and refugees in overcrowded shelters.

"We can expect more hostels for asylum-seekers to be attacked," Mr. Ziel said in a television interview.

"We have information that the rioting in Eisenhüttenstadt was directed," he said. "The right-wing radicals had cars with CB radios and were directed from outside." (Reuters, AP)

196 Jewish Graves Are Vandalized at French Cemetery

The Associated Press

HERRLISHEIM, France — Nearly 200 graves at a Jewish cemetery were discovered vandalized on Monday.

Pierre Buschek, mayor of this village in eastern France, near Colmar, called the desecration an "inadmissible act." He said that that

Warsaw-Worker Showdown: Strikers Get Dismissal Notices

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's new government has embarked on a bold and potentially risky effort to break strikes in the industrial heartland.

For the first time since the fall of communism in 1989, striking workers have received dismissal notices.

The showdown, at a coal mine and a car parts factory, could herald either a new era in Poland or the political demise of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka.

Neither Poland's Communist governments nor Mrs. Suchocka's three democratically elected predecessors ever dared dismiss strikers. The move, on the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Solidarity movement, is viewed here as a high-stakes gamble. If she succeeds, the prime minister will have won herself much greater freedom to impose tough decisions on the shrinking but still significant state sector.

The power of industrial workers in Poland stems from their number and heritage as foot soldiers in the Solidarity movement. They came from the ranks of the country's larger, state-owned factories, which are faring worst in the transition to capitalism. As wages fall behind the growing private sector, many feel cheated by the aftermath of a revolution they thought was theirs.

Strikes have been the result, and a coalition of six radical unions is hoping to ignite a social explosion this fall. The government insists it has no money to meet the wage demands.

"Strikes alone will bring in nothing, because there is nowhere to take from unless we start printing more money," said President Lech Walesa, who led the strikes in August 1980 that gave birth to the Solidarity movement.

"Printing money will ruin all our achievements so far, which no one wants to happen," Mr. Walesa told the Polish press agency. "Let us replace justified protests with constructive program proposals and with effective work. Then we will all have more."

On Monday, exactly 12 years after Mr. Walesa's signing of an agreement legalizing free trade unions in Poland, managers of a car-parts factory in the southern town of Tychy began dismissing 2,300 striking workers.

Government officials insist publicly that the decisions about dismissals have been made by local managers, but there is little doubt that the course is being set from Warsaw. Both strikes are considered illegal under Polish law because the unions walked out before talks were concluded.

The dispute comes at a crucial moment in Poland's three-year transition to capitalism. After more than two years of recession, the economy is finally showing signs of recovery. Industrial production is up 10 percent over the comparable period a year ago, and the trade balance is surprisingly strong, with a surplus of \$1 billion. But there are deep worries about a budget deficit that is already so large it will have to be covered by printing money. Raises for workers in the state-owned enterprises would only worsen the problem as the country struggles to negotiate a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Strikes in post-World War II Poland are as Polish as *pirog*, and were the only means of political expression under communism. A 1956 strike in Poznan was followed by violent clashes and upheaval in the Communist Party. Strikes in 1970 and 1976 forced the Communists to roll back price increases, and the labor unrest of 1980 forced the government to accept the existence of Solidarity, while strikes in 1988 and 1989 prompted the government to relinquish power.

Palestinian Says Talks Are Near A Deadlock

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Israel's proposals for Palestinian self-rule are unacceptable, and negotiations are nearly deadlocked, the Palestinian spokeswoman said Monday.

"There is, in a sense, a deadlock, and we are trying to find ways to end the deadlock," the spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi, said after the current round of Middle East talks at the U.S. State Department entered a second week.

The Israeli delegation presented its proposals last week. They are centered on the Palestinians electing an administrative agency to take charge of day-to-day life on the West Bank and Gaza.

"We told them we cannot accept it," Mrs. Ashrawi said. "It is not acceptable."

She said the proposals did not recognize the land rights of the Palestinians who live in the territories and do not encompass Jerusalem.

To bridge the impasse, Mrs. Ashrawi said, the Palestinians had proposed the two sides work on legal issues and on the human rights situation.

Earlier Monday, Israel began to gradually release Palestinian prisoners in a goodwill gesture coinciding with the Washington talks. But the freed men said more steps were needed to build trust. About 600 Palestinians are to be released over the next few days. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced the releases last week. They include prisoners who have served at least two-thirds of their sentences and are not accused of causing injuries.

The Palestinian delegation earlier in the year proposed election of a legislature and other measures to pave the way for a state on the West Bank and Gaza.

Mrs. Ashrawi described the Israeli and Palestinian plans as "two incompatible proposals." And yet, she said, her delegation was trying "to find an impasse-breaking device."

The Israeli spokesman, Yossi Gal, said his side would be willing to establish a human-rights working group. But he said it should not sidetrack the larger issue of Palestinian self-rule.

Elyakim Rubinstein, the chief Israeli negotiator, said after the morning session: "Unfortunately, we are a little bit frustrated."

WORLD BRIEFS

Hostages Held in Tajik Coup Effort

MOSCOW (WP) — Opposition demonstrators stormed the presidential palace in Dushanbe, capital of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, on Monday in a new attempt to overthrow the republic's former Communist leader. Russian news agencies reported. The whereabouts of the president, Rakhman Nabiyev, were not immediately known.

Tass said that the protesters had occupied the ground floor of the building and seized a number of hostages including several members of the president's personal staff.

The latest round of fighting in Dushanbe follows the assassination of Tajikistan's chief prosecutor, Nurullo Khvashidilov, last week. The demonstrators who attacked the presidential palace were reported to be demanding the release of an army general suspected of involvement in the assassination.

Fighting Surges in Georgia

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Government troops battled separatist forces in the Black Sea region of Abkhazia on Monday for the second straight day, the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said. The fighting has wrecked a new cease-fire agreement, that had been designed to go into effect Monday.

"Heavy battles are continuing in the region of Zychsk Gorge," local journalists quoted him as telling the radio in the former Soviet republic. Well over 100 people have been killed in more than two weeks of Abkhazian clashes.

The gorge is just south of the town of Gagra, where fighting flared up on Sunday. Each side accused the other of launching a major offensive. Mr. Shevardnadze said serious clashes also took place on Monday morning near the Gumista river north of the Abkhazian capital Sukhumi, occupied by Georgian troops earlier this month.

More Emigrating Jews Avoid Israel

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — More Jews leaving the former Soviet Union are settling in the United States and Germany than in Israel, because of a lack of work there, a senior immigration official said Monday.

Simcha Dinitz confirmed to Israel Radio that 37,000 former Soviet Jews moved to the United States and Germany in the first half of the year, compared with 30,000 who went to Israel.

"The conditions of absorption, and primarily employment, deterred the immigration," said Mr. Dinitz, chairman of the quasi-governmental Jewish Agency. Immigration to Israel from the former Soviet Union soared from 13,000 in 1989 to more than 180,000 in 1990 and 140,000 in 1991. It fell off as Israeli unemployment reached 71 percent.

UN Doubles Food Aid to Somalis

ROME (AP) — The United Nations on Monday increased its food aid to Somalia by more than 100 percent, deciding to send another 79,200 tons of food to the starving country.

It previously committed 75,900 tons, more than half of which now has been delivered. A ton of food is considered adequate to feed about 2,000 people for a day. Relief officials estimate that as many as 2 million Somalis are threatened by starvation.

Rebel Kurds Kill 7 Turkish Soldiers

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (Reuters) — Rebel Turkish Kurds killed seven Turkish soldiers in southeastern Bingol Province on Monday, a day after a battle near the Iranian border in which 10 soldiers and 43 rebels were killed, the Anatolian news agency reported.

Anatolian said four soldiers were wounded in the morning ambush by guerrillas of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers Party near Guzezdere village in Bingol. Hours later, rebels derailed a passenger train traveling to the eastern city of Elazig from Mus with 58 people on board, 4 of whom were seriously injured.

In Ankara, meanwhile, Iraqi Kurdish leaders promised Turkey that they would not let separatist Turkish Kurds use the area they control as a springboard for cross-border raids.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Concord luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2, its hull patched with steel, is to sail from Boston on Tuesday for Hamburg for permanent repairs. About half the liner's crew of 1,000, mostly deck and engineering personnel, will sail to it Germany. (Reuters)

Lufthansa is abolishing first-class service on domestic and regional European routes as of Tuesday. Management and unions conditionally agreed Monday on a package that would cut costs in the low-miles airline by about \$357 million, a union spokesman said. (UPI)

Notting Hill's 27th annual carnival, an exuberant celebration of the culture of London's large Caribbean community, wound up happily and peacefully Monday amid parades of exotically dressed dancers. (Reuters)

The Netherlands and Germany agreed Monday to invest 7.1 billion Deutsche marks (just over \$5 billion) to increase cross-border rail traffic, the Dutch Transportation Ministry said. (Reuters)

Greece's biggest labor federation called a 24-hour strike for Thursday to protest government austerity measures and step up pressure in the worst dispute since the conservatives came to power in 1990. The million-member members of the General Confederation of Greek Workers are employed throughout the private and public sectors. (Reuters)

Albania's first airline took to the skies Monday with an inaugural flight from Tirana to Munich. Albatron Airlines, a joint venture with Tyrolean Airlines of Austria, flew a turbo-prop aircraft from Tirana's single-strip airfield to the Bavarian capital. (Reuters)

A highway tunnel under Sydney Harbor was opened to traffic Monday. The tunnel, which cost about \$400 million, is intended to reduce congestion on the Sydney Harbor Bridge. It links the Sydney Opera House and the bridge's northern approaches. (AP)

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday



North America
Bright, sunny weather will prevail Wednesday through Friday in the Northeast. A few showers may also occur in the Midwest. Thursday will be warm with a few passing showers. Paris southward through Munich will be cool but not wet. Heavy rain will continue through Chicago and Detroit.

Europe
Bright, sunny weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday. A few showers may also occur in the North Sea. Paris southward through Munich will be cool but not wet. Heavy rain will continue through Chicago and Detroit.

Asia
Showers, some heavy, will sweep Korea Wednesday and Thursday. A few showers may also occur in Japan. Heavy rain will continue through Chicago and Detroit.

City	Today		Tomorrow	
	H	L	H	L
Algeria	22.0	12.0	23.0	13.0
Amsterdam	17.0	12.0	18.0	13.0
Ankara	31.0	17.0	32.0	18.0
Bangkok	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Beijing	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Bombay	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Buenos Aires	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Calcutta	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Caracas	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Chicago	22.0	12.0	23.0	13.0
Colombo	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Cairo	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Canton	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Delhi	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Dhaka	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Dublin	17.0	12.0	18.0	13.0
Hankow	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Hong Kong	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
London	17.0	12.0	18.0	13.0
Los Angeles	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Manila	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Moscow	17.0	12.0	18.0	13.0
Mumbai	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Nairobi	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Paris	17.0	12.0	18.0	13.0
Perth	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Rangoon	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
San Francisco	22.0	12.0	23.0	13.0
Singapore	32.0	22.0	33.0	23.0
Sydney	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Taipei	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Tokyo	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0
Yokohama	28.0	18.0	29.0	19.0

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THE LANDMARK OF BANGKOK

Country House a Real Steal

MOSCOW — A Russian man arrived at his dacha near Arkhangel'sk last weekend to find the entire country house stolen, along with its fences and outbuildings, the Russian press agency, Iar-Tass, said Monday. He was left with only his vegetable plot.

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CAMPAIGN '92 / LEGAL REFORM EMERGES AS ISSUE

ELECTION NOTES

Some Hard Talk on 'Soft Money'

WASHINGTON — Tobacco companies have donated more than \$2 million in "soft money" to the Democratic and Republican parties so far in this election campaign, up from \$486,000 during the entire 1988 campaign, according to a report by two consumer groups.

The groups, Ralph Nader's Public Citizen and the Advocacy Institute, condemned the Bush administration and both political parties for accepting what they call "blood money" from tobacco interests and for employing those with ties to the industry.

The groups found that the Democratic Party received \$731,000 from January 1991 to mid-1992, up from just \$38,000 during the 1988 presidential campaign. Republicans had received \$1.34 million, compared with \$448,000 during the 1988 election.

The contributions are called soft money because they do not fall under federal election regulations and are given to the party for unrestricted use.

Spokesmen for the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee said the money had been raised legally and that they had no plans to give it back. A spokeswoman for Philip Morris said the company "has a right and a responsibility to participate in the political process." (LAT)

Bush Memos Draw Democratic Fire

WASHINGTON — Politics may be Washington's lifeblood, but the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Representative John D. Dingell, is insisting that proprieties be maintained.

The Michigan Democrat is irate over White House memorandums supporting President George Bush's re-election that were circulated recently to Department of Energy employees. He is seeking an investigation by the General Accounting Office into the incident. Mr. Dingell contends that the memos are "unsubstantiated political documents" and that their circulation may be a violation of the Hatch Act, which prohibits partisan political activity by federal employees. (LAT)

Quote-Unquote

Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, asked about a passage in his book on the environment in which he reflects on the eventual demise of the internal-combustion engine: "I used that as an example of the scale of changes which we ought to contemplate over the next quarter-century. I'm sure there were people in the aircraft industry who said: 'Get rid of propellers? These jets will never work!' And yet over a 25-year period, we saw a complete change in the technology." (LAT)

Away From the Hustings

• A commercial communications satellite has been launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, aboard a Delta rocket. The satellite, which will go into service after about two months of checks, will replace an older satellite and ensure continuity for more than 10,000 U.S. cable television systems.

• Members of more than 50 rival gangs in communities southeast of Los Angeles have signed a truce that has been in negotiation for more than eight months. It is the second gang truce in Southern California since riots in Los Angeles in April.

• Senator Quentin Burdick, Democrat of North Dakota, has suffered a mild heart attack and was in stable condition at a hospital in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, aides to the 84-year-old legislator said.

• The Florida Supreme Court upheld a judge's ruling delaying for one week primary elections in hurricane-ravaged Dade County. But the court ruled that state officials cannot be forced to seal results in adjoining counties.

• The United Auto Workers and General Motors Corp. have been unable to come to an agreement in talks aimed at ending a strike at a parts-making plant in Lordstown, Ohio. But company and union officials said they were encouraged by the talks.

• Three Minnesota men on a hunting trip to Alaska were killed when their small airplane crashed near Pease River, Alberta.

• A white supremacist who with his son were shot to death during an 11-day standoff with federal authorities at his cabin in Naples, Idaho, is expected to surrender, officials said. Randy Weaver, a 44-year-old former Green Beret wanted on charges of selling sawed-off shotguns, remained inside his cabin with his three daughters, ages 10 months, 10 and 16.

• A fight between two women at an intersection in south-central Los Angeles escalated, drawing a crowd of about 300 people who threw rocks and bottles at police officers trying to break it up, the authorities said. Several people were arrested. (AP, UPI)

2 Women Hold Key To the Re-election Of Senator Specter

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Against the low drone of an air-conditioner at a roadside inn near Scranton, a dozen campaign workers sat briefing Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, on how a certain woman was threatening his bid for re-election.

One by one, they gave their reports, about how Republican women still empathized with her, about how everyone would have to work hard to convince people, given the situation, and how, in fact, some people were beginning to come around.

The woman at the top of everyone's agenda was not Lynn Yeakel, the Democratic nominee whose upset primary victory made her a household name, although her candidacy against Mr. Specter was implicit in the discussion.

The woman was Anita F. Hill, the University of Oklahoma law professor whose appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee last fall galvanized women across the United States and forced Mr. Specter, the panel's least questioner, to defend his role in the hearings while asking for people's votes.

If the now-famous scene of white men questioning a black woman about sexual harassment has come to symbolize the exclusivity of national politics, many would say that Mr. Specter has, deservedly or not, come to be seen as the men's club's parliamentarian.

His interrogation of Ms. Hill, his public accusation that she perjured herself, the repeated playbacks of it in Ms. Yeakel's primary campaign commercials and the question that now still arise about the hearings are referred to in the Specter organization as the "Anita Hill situation."

The hearings are an issue in many women's candidacies this year. But more than in any of the other campaigns, Ms. Hill is, in effect, the silent third candidate in the tight race in Pennsylvania, a contest that is the closest of any to a referendum on the hearings.

"Here," said Bonnie DiCarlo, a field consultant in Pittsburgh for the Yeakel campaign, "we can actually get the man who did it."

Indeed, on the campaign trail, some women clench their teeth and blurt out words like "vile" and "despicable" when asked about Mr. Specter's questioning of Ms. Hill. Many women said they believed Mr. Specter's tone of questioning was arrogant and patronizing.

At a meeting of the United Auto Workers in Harrisburg, a woman asked Mr. Specter if voters "can expect more of this kind of conduct" if they re-elect him. At a reception in Scranton, faithful Republicans whispered, shamefaced, that they believed Ms. Hill's accusations that Clarence Thomas had sexually harassed her years before his Supreme Court nomination, when the two worked together in government agencies.

Rather than ignore such anger, Mr. Specter attacks it head-on. Whether he is in Pittsburgh or Gettysburg, talking to mine workers or homemakers, the converted or the skeptical, he brings up the hearings before anyone else can. It is an old prosecutor's strategy of getting the bad news over with.

"What I was trying to do was find out what happened between one man and one woman a long time ago," he says to each of his audiences. "It has candidly been a learning experience for me to see the depth and extent of the raw nerve that was touched by the hearings. I have learned that sexual harassment is much more widespread than I had previously thought."

He talks about the tight schedule for the hearings, and asks that he not be judged by the hearings alone.

"Whatever anyone thinks of my questioning of Professor Hill," he said, "there is nobody in the Senate with a stronger record on women's issues than me."

Mr. Specter is indeed viewed as one of the stronger Republican supporters of women's issues. He supports abortion rights and supported the family leave bill.

Lawyer-Bashing as Clinton-Bashing: Tidy Equation for Bush

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The president's aides have found something they think is even scarier to voters than Willie Horton: lawyers.

George Bush and Dan Quayle are painting Bill Clinton as a captive of a special interest group — "sharp lawyers" in "assisted loafers" who, as Mr. Bush told the Republican convention, are "running wild," terrorizing doctors and even Little League coaches with personal-injury suits, malpractice suits and other liability cases.

Many trial lawyers said they were insulted right down to their tassel-free footwear. Many protested that the president could not have been referring to them.

The Clinton campaign has countered that it is the president who is the captive of special-interest groups — fighting consumers on behalf of insurance companies and corporations that want to curb the average American's access to civil court and large damage awards.

As "family values" become a less prominent issue, passed over for lack of popular demand, a battle over legal values may surface in its place. Complex issues involving the state courts, torts and the public

interest have been drawn as starkly as the plot of a Western. But instead of cattlemen and farmers, the combatants are insurance companies and the lawyers who sue them.

Although trial lawyers view themselves as the champions of the little guy, theirs is not the kind of vocation that tugs at the heartstrings of voters. "If you gave the average American a bullet and asked whether he would shoot the lawyer or the insurance company man," said James Carville, Mr. Clinton's senior strategist, "you'd create a lot of angst out there."

It is hardly a secret that lawyers have an image problem. This summer, the Maritime Center in Norwalk, Connecticut, charged \$7.50 to view its live shark exhibit, but lawyers were offered free admission as "a professional courtesy."

Recent opinion surveys suggest that Americans viscerally dislike lawyers and feel that society is, in the words of one Bush campaigner, "sue-happy." Republican strategists say such attitudes make them increasingly confident that "tort reform," the term generally applied to any law designed to dissuade people from suing or juries from handing out generous awards, can be made a partisan campaign issue.

As Fred Steeper, a Bush pollster, said gleefully: "Tort lawyers today have the same favorability rating as Richard Nixon in 1974."

Tort reform surfaced as an issue in state legislatures in the 1970s, when insurance premiums for doctors, schools and drivers began skyrocketing. It crystallized as a presidential campaign issue last year.

Mr. Quayle, who as head of the president's competitiveness council has led the charge, argued that excessive litigation had forced up the cost of insurance, which in turn had forced up the costs of goods and services, causing the United States to lose its competitive edge with other industrialized countries.

The administration has been pushing for changes in federal tort law, but in fact the vast majority of lawsuits are litigated in state courts. So most reforms lie with state legislatures, and the best any administration can hope to contribute to the cause is moral authority. Among other things, the administration has proposed caps on damage awards and forcing a losing plaintiff to pay legal costs.

On the political stage, however, the Bush campaign has developed an election year syllogism worthy of Ionesco: Clinton is a

lawyer. Lawyers are bad. Clinton is bad.

The Bush campaign has pointed out that lawyers, as a group, have contributed twice as much to Mr. Clinton as they have to Mr. Bush. According to a recent study by the Center for Responsive Politics, Mr. Clinton has received nearly \$2.6 million from lawyers and lawyer-lobbyists. Mr. Bush has received \$1.3 million.

Clinton aides cite the finding that Mr. Bush received more than \$2.6 million from the real estate, financial and insurance industries.

The latest round in the battle occurred Thursday, when Mr. Quayle made public a letter from the president of the Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association that praised Mr. Clinton's opposition to tort reform. Mr. Quayle cited the letter as evidence that the Democratic candidate was "totally in the pocket of trial lawyers."

The Republicans have also attacked the American Bar Association as overly liberal, citing as evidence appearances at the association's recent national convention by Anita F. Hill and Hillary Clinton.

"The ABA is a pillar of the Democratic Party, along with teachers and labor," said Jim Pinkerton, a Bush adviser. "The left

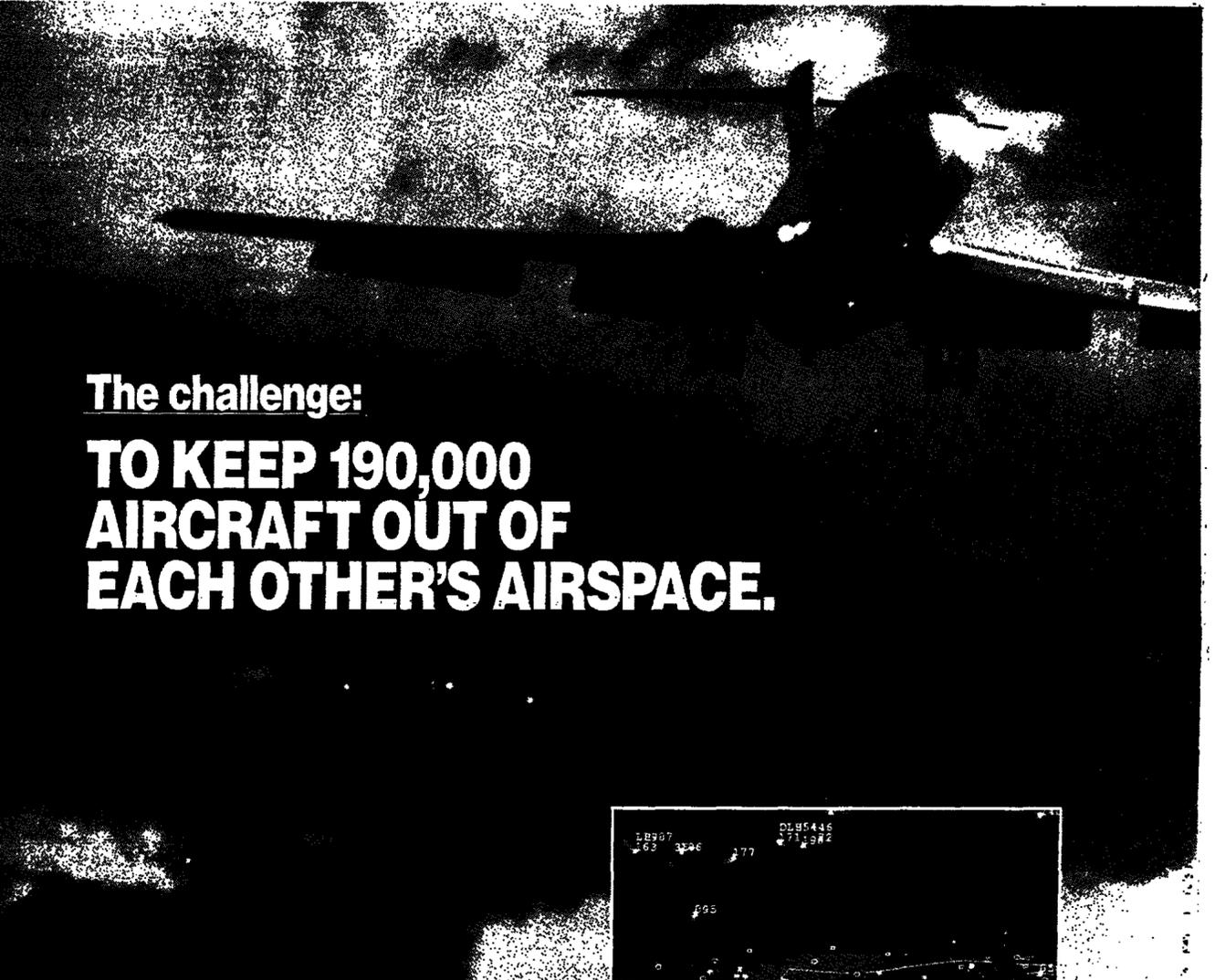
has an impulse to declare everyone a villain, and lawyers pounce on that."

Clinton advisers dismiss the talk of tort reform as a diversion. "I don't think average voters think litigation has put a stranglehold on the American economy," Mr. Carville said. "I think people think Mr. Bush's economic policies are responsible for the stranglehold."

And from Park Avenue to Houston, lawyers in wingtips and cowboy boots are defending their honor. "Tort reform is just code for closing the courthouse door to poor people," said Joseph D. Jamail Jr., a Texas trial lawyer. Mr. Jamail is widely known as the King of Torts for successfully winning a \$10 billion award for Pennzoil in its suit against Texaco — 40 times the largest amount previously awarded in an American damage suit.

The American Bar Association has hired a Washington consulting firm to help restore its image. "They want to fight back," said Tim Ridley, a political consultant.

"They want the administration to know they are not the fifth column of the Democratic Party," Mr. Ridley said, adding that only about a third of the association's members are Democrats.



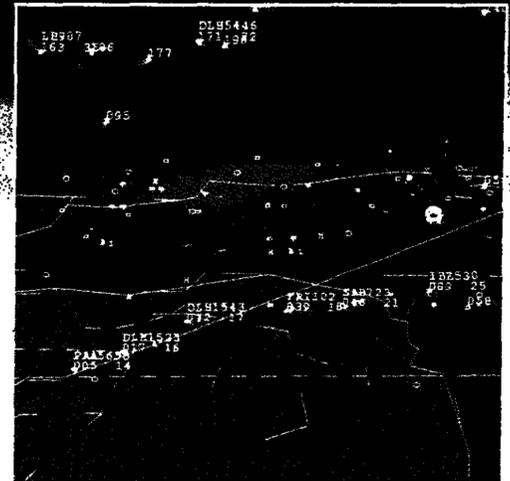
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

France vs. Europe?

If the French vote against the European Community's Maastricht treaty, as the polls now suggest they may, all three of Western Europe's strongest governments will be badly shaken.

which is to tie a united Germany more firmly than ever to its Western allies at a time when it is beginning to see new opportunities to the East.

U.S. Health Care Awaits

When it comes to health care reform, George Bush and Bill Clinton are not only at war with each other but also with their own advisers.

many experts believe the strategy is unworkable. In any event, it does not address the hard problem of controlling costs.

Wind Down the Probe

It is surely a setback to Iran-contra prosecutor Lawrence Walsh's office that a federal jury has failed to convict former CIA official Clair George on nine counts involving perjury, obstruction and making false statements.

think it is a high-risk choice for Mr. Walsh. While many courtroom observers believed that the government had made a good case, the majority of the jurors did not buy that version of the facts.

Other Comment

Smoking, Death and Truth There is a perfectly respectable case to be made for the connection between smoking and potentially fatal diseases such as lung cancer and emphysema.

ing, and thus confirm their thesis that smoking is the greatest preventable cause of ill-health and death.

No to Do-Nothing Drift in Europe

By Gideon Rafael

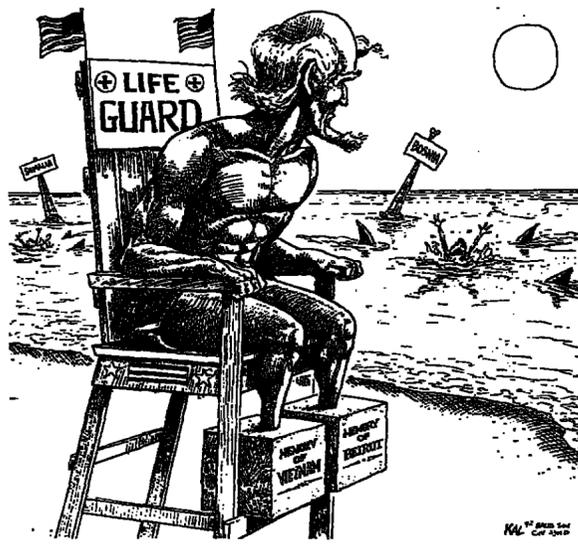
JERUSALEM — The decisive and gruesome fact is that Sarajevo is burning and no diplomat's fiddling will quench the flames.

In this terrifying situation, the views of the political analysts about the origins of the tragedy are immaterial. Historians still differ on the true effect on the course of history of the shots fired in Sarajevo 78 years ago.

'Realpolitik' like that which yielded to Hitler's bombast neither honors international obligations nor presumes presumed national interests.

Vladivostok found the populations on both sides politically, economically and psychologically unprepared. Removal of the Communist shackles released not only creative energies but also long-suppressed antagonisms.

No wonder the sudden transition to democratic liberty from a stifling existence under regimes that deformed the minds and morals of the people by distortions of the truth produced symptoms of disorientation.



The Vision Problem Is Closing In on George Bush

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — In seizing on the 1948 Henry Truman as the man he always meant to be, George Bush has stopped his search for a historical model too soon.

Events in Europe in recent weeks confirm the parallels between two men who achieved the most glorious of victories and then had no idea what to make of them.

Bush has been emphasizing his days at Canaan — that is, his foreign policy accomplishments — and showing frustration over what he calls "this historical revisionism" that prevents him from getting the credit (and votes) he feels his victories merit.

Mr. Bush claims the war on Iraq is a complete triumph even as he sends American warplanes back there to curb the genocidal capabilities left in Saddam Hussein's hands.

Three factors largely shape that context: the violence in Yugoslavia, with Germany being asked to bear the brunt of the greatest refugee flow in Europe since World War II; growing challenges at the ballot box to the Maastricht treaty on European union; and the turmoil afflicting the reconstruction of the former Soviet Union.

Crossing the Alps on elephants is a great accomplishment. But President Bush failed at the Houston convention and since to show that he knows what to do with the elephants now that he has got them into new terrain.

The Picture in Kuwait

HAUGHTINESS characterizes Kuwait's postwar attitude. Little gratitude is expressed toward America, because "we paid for it," meaning Kuwait paid the operational costs.

with the reconstruction of Kuwait University, I experienced hostility and bureaucratic humiliation. Outside the university, the two-thirds of Kuwaitis who returned from a year in Saudi Arabia, England, Nice or Monte Carlo took up their old life-style with new callousness.

I found little commitment to rebuilding the nation. I did find under the smugness a frenetic self-doubt. Kuwaitis purchase four-wheel-drive vehicles by the thousands and ship their dinars outside the country by the billions.

Alarmed at the unexpected financial and social costs of unification, Germany's independent Bundesbank has raised interest rates to levels twice as high as America's, provoking European economic contraction and a rush from the dollar.

Mr. Bush also seeks votes for having presided competently over the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the unification of Germany, two of the most momentous developments of this century.

My point is that the unification Mr. Bush labored to achieve has produced a political and economic context different from and far less helpful to him than what he anticipated.

Alarmed at the unexpected financial and social costs of unification, Germany's independent Bundesbank has raised interest rates to levels twice as high as America's, provoking European economic contraction and a rush from the dollar.

PARIS — Great loss of life and enormous damage have been caused in Kazan, East Russia, by a series of terrific explosions followed by fires, which spread over a large part of the city.

We Aren't Mad About The Family

By David Berreby

NEW YORK — I suspect that George Bush thinks my kind, doesn't exist, at least not in any great number, so I thought I'd introduce myself, I'm the anti-family voter.

Sometimes parents know best; sometimes government knows best.

fathers. We can only hope that all that praise for traditional families at the Republican convention did not nudge a single mother into a marriage that will be tragic for her children.

It is not enough to celebrate humanism in sermons, commencement speeches and political assemblies.

When Patrick Buchanan sneeringly remarked that Hillary Clinton believes 12-year-olds should have the right to sue their parents, I thought of the nine children of Herman McMillan who were locked up and abused for years in a dark, filthy one-room dungeon of an apartment in the Bronx.

When Patrick Buchanan sneeringly remarked that Hillary Clinton believes 12-year-olds should have the right to sue their parents, I thought of the nine children of Herman McMillan who were locked up and abused for years in a dark, filthy one-room dungeon of an apartment in the Bronx.

That is what makes me the anti-family voter. I see a government that tries to protect abused children with child welfare offices and family courts; that tries to assimilate children of different religions and languages in its public schools; that offers, in those schools, a vision of life more generous, tolerant and imaginative than that of many homes.

Some argue that such cases and statistics reflect precisely the breakdown in "family values" that the Republicans warn against. That seems unlikely, given the historical record. Victims of the "battered child syndrome" did not surface until the 1960s because the syndrome was not defined until then.

Mr. Berreby, a writer, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Editor-in-Chief WALTER WELLS, News Editor SAMUEL A. B. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL MORE, Deputy Editors CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT I. DONAHUE, Editor of the U.S. Edition REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor RENE BONDY, Paris Editor RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher JUANITA I. CASPARI, Managing Editor ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe International Herald Tribune, 115 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Tel: (114) 679116; Telex: Advertisers 61558, Circulation 61283, Editorial 617176; Production, 630696. Periodicals Publication: Richard D. Samson, Chairman of the Board, 1929 John Hay Street, Charleston, SC 29403-1199. Copyright © 1992. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8025.

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OPINION

Justice Stoops to Politics In an Iraqgate Cover-Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — U.S. Attorney General William Barr, in rejecting the House Judiciary Committee's call for a prosecutor to investigate the crimes of Iraqgate, has taken personal charge of the cover-up.

A few days ago, I called Agriculture Department officials at the center of the grain-financing scandal; not one has been interviewed by the FBI. The reason "no evidence was found," in Mr. Barr's repeated phrase, was that no evidence was sought.

The attorney general arrogantly insists that Judge Marvin Shoob, who does not appreciate federal wrongdoing in his Atlanta courtroom and has called for a special prosecutor, "does not understand the case." Judge Shoob understands the Lavoro case the way that Judge John Sirica understood the Watergate case.

That Atlanta case, which the criminal division in Washington was forced to admit it delayed during the Bush buildup of Saddam, may provide a way to scale the Barr stone wall. Christopher Dragoul, the local bank manager who pleaded guilty, comes before Judge Shoob on Sept. 14 for sentencing.

Justice, with so much to cover up, wants him to stay mum; the local prosecutor, Gail McKenzie, has been pushed aside again, as Arthur Wade, a nonlawyer from Agriculture, has led the team at the Atlanta penitentiary coaching Mr. Dragoul on what not to say. He reminds Mr. Dragoul that the only way he can get a "downward departure" from the sentencing guidelines is upon the prosecution's request.

However, Mr. Dragoul now has a new pro bono lawyer — Bobby Lee Cook, "the Ed Williams of the South" — who is said to understand that concealing the truth about the government's guilty knowledge of bank fraud is not the best way to obtain leniency from Judge Shoob.

I hope the judge asks about Mr. Dragoul's meeting in 1988 with an aide to Hussein Kamel, Saddam's son-in-law and arms procurer, in the London office of Matrix Churchill, an Iraqi front.

When Mr. Dragoul informed the Iraqi that investigators from the CIA and the National Security Agency had been in the Atlanta bank to monitor its financing of Iraq's huge commodity credits, he said Saddam's agent replied: "Don't worry about that — we know all about it; we're working together."

Do you suppose the "Criminal Cover-Up Division" has demanded the NSA and CIA reports and interviewed their agents? Forget it; that might lead to finding evidence making it unlawful to resist appointing a special prosecutor.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Somalia, the United Nations Has Been on the Job

The prevailing situation in Somalia is too serious and tragic for any interested party to seek to defend its response as adequate or beyond reproach. The fact that 500 to 1,000 people, mostly children, are dying each day shows that the relief effort has been too little and too late, as well as too ill-planned.

This said, a number of statements by Rakiya Omar and Alex de Wael of Africa Watch ("Somalia: See the UN Relief System Doesn't Work," Opinion, Aug. 28) and the involvement of the United Nations and Unicef in Somalia are seriously wrong and misleading.

The United Nations, including Unicef, has in fact maintained a presence in Somalia throughout most of the four and a half years of the current conflict. This was achieved in a very dangerous security situation and at the cost of the lives of a number of UN staff, including Unicef staff.

The authors' attacks focus primarily on the absence of the United Nations in Mogadishu and neglect to detail the work of the United Nations in other parts of Somalia during the war. What is true is that the United Nations withdrew from Mogadishu in January 1991 after the overthrow of President Mohamed Siad Barre, the authors fail to note that the United Nations withdrew along with the entire diplomatic staff and the majority of the international aid community.

Although the United Nations was absent from Mogadishu for most of 1991, UN activities in other parts of the country continued. Along with other UN agencies, Unicef continued to field relief teams and assessment missions into Mogadishu. Unicef also financed a monthly relief flight into Mogadishu to support the work of the few remaining nongovernmental organizations and local Somali

activities. In 1991 Unicef spent more than \$10 million on its Somali operation. Unicef reopened an office in Mogadishu in December 1991 and now has more than 40 staff in Mogadishu, Harard, Berbera, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bander and Hodder. The World Food Program and other parts of the United Nations also have staff working on humanitarian relief.

Since January 1992, Unicef has been operating relief flights and has provided more than 800 tons of medical supplies, shelter material, supplementary food and water equipment both for its own programs and for those of international and local nongovernmental organizations. Unicef has been the largest supplier of high protein cereal for malnourished children. It also has been working closely with the International Red Cross and the Somali Red Crescent.

As of the end of July, Unicef has been providing food for more than 50,000 children, supporting seven hospitals, 37 clinics and mother and child health centers and 30 health posts, rehabilitating shallow wells and, along with Oxfam, providing seeds and tools for 16,000 families.

Making a scapegoat of the United Nations is too easy, and will not ensure the building of stronger commitments and approaches needed to avoid repetition of the Somali tragedy.

RICHARD JOLLY, Deputy Executive Director, Unicef, New York.

Milken's Punishment

Regarding the report "Ruling Could Free Milken in 7 Months" (Aug. 6): After undermining the small investor's faith in the integrity of the stock

market, sending many companies into bankruptcy through ill-advised bond flotations and leveraged buyouts, and illegally acting on inside information, Michael Milken does not deserve a lighter sentence. He deserves a longer one and a heavier fine.

According to earlier reports, Mr. Milken and his family have at least \$475 million left. If the penal code is supposed to deter, this is weak deterrence indeed. Let's deter future sharp operators by imprisoning the ones we have today for time commensurate with their crime.

JAMES G. MARTIN, Riyadh.

McMore on McCulture

Regarding "The Price of Culture" (Letters, Aug. 26):

The fact that Richard Robert uses the words McFood, McEntertainment and McCulture means that we can strike one up for the marketing efforts of the McCompany in question. Right or wrong, healthy or unhealthy, justifiable or not, it accomplished its goal, didn't it? We cannot get it all out of our McMinds.

SHARI LESLIE SEGALL, Paris.

Bashing McDonald's is not only quite politically correct, it is de rigueur among wannabe elitists. Through the efficiency and cost-effectiveness that Mr. Roberts deplors, McDonald's has succeeded in providing worldwide a predictable and consistent product at modest prices. For travelers and families not part of the economic elite, those golden arches are as reliable as Michelin stars. Why is this so resented by people who can afford to eat elsewhere if they choose?

JANE LONG, Paris.

Japan Can Lift the Weight Of Apologies Left Unsaid

By Sheila K. Johnson

LOS ANGELES — Japanese culture well knows the power of the apology. Criminals draw reduced sentences if they apologize and show remorse. Business leaders save their companies from the wrath of stockholders by bowing deeply and apologizing for misdeeds. Politicians save their careers and survive

Secondly, in cases where a giso-tenko is suspected, an individual may be asked to repeat his apology many times, so that he will eventually believe it.

So the problem for Japan is not just whether the emperor can and will apologize to the Chinese. Such an apology would be helpful in promoting smooth future relations. But the long debate over the issue, the strong dissent voiced by some nationalistic elements and the very careful wording likely to be imposed by the Imperial Household Agency and the Foreign Ministry have already provided an answer to the question of sincerity.

The Japanese apology, if and when it comes, will be halfhearted and "politic" in all the meanings of that word. One doubts, therefore, that an apology alone would be enough to satisfy the Chinese.

The Koreans present an even tougher challenge. They are a proud, passionate people who believe in something called han. In a recent book about Korea, Michael Shapiro described han as bitter feelings that can be "the result of injustices perpetrated by, among others, parents, friends, siblings, a colonial ruler, an occupying army, past governments, the current government, and those who in crucial moments failed to display sincerity." Koreans, in other words, could hold a grudge for a very long time.

The Korean women now stepping forward to express their han over having been forced into Japanese army brothels have nursed their grievances for 50 years. Many of them say they are making their anger public only because Japanese officials continue to deny that they were kidnapped or otherwise coerced. Others say they are expressing their anger because they see the attitudes of the wartime soldiers reflected in the Japanese businessmen who come to Korea on sex tours.

Han also was surely an issue in the recent Olympics marathon race when Hwang Young Cho not only won a gold medal for South Korea but defeated a Japanese runner in the process. Mr. Hwang said he was inspired by thoughts of Sohn Keo Chung, who won the marathon at the Berlin Olympics in 1936 but was forced to compete under the Japanese flag, using a Japanese name.

Can a sincere apology, and even reparations, dispel such han? Probably not. Perhaps revenge of the sort extracted at the Olympics is more satisfying.

Ultimately, in this era of trade friction, revisionist arguments about the nature of the U.S. and Japanese economies and talk of racism and kenbei (contempt for America), perhaps the most refreshing aspect of Japan's apology problem is that the United States is not involved. "What's the big deal? Go ahead and apologize," Americans are likely to say. In this case the Americans are right.

The writer is an anthropologist and author of "The Japanese Through American Eyes." She contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

MEANWHILE

to run again by apologizing for anything from having accepted bribes to keeping mistresses. Even miscreant husbands can re-enter the good graces of their wives by sufficiently abject mea culpas.

Perhaps this tradition explains why the Japanese are arguing among themselves about whether the emperor, when he visits Beijing later this year, should apologize for Japanese atrocities committed in China during the Pacific war; and about whether the Japanese government should apologize and perhaps pay indemnities to Korean and other Asian women who were forced into becoming prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during that war.

Japanese take apologies very seriously; they are not lightly given. An American might shrug and say, "What's the big deal? If an apology helps clear the air, why not go ahead?" But a Japanese is deeply humiliated by having to acknowledge wrongdoing in public.

Some people say this difference reflects what the anthropologist Ruth Benedict referred to as the difference between a "guilt" culture and a "shame" culture. Japanese live in a "shame" culture, in which children are taught the difference between right and wrong by being shamed in front of their peers. Americans are taught to feel guilty, giving them a sense of wrongdoing even when no one has seen them misbehave.

Another complication in the debate over an apology is the issue of sincerity. Not only in Japan but also in Korea and China, a great deal of emphasis is placed on whether statements of regret, conversion and confession are sincere and "from the heart."

In China, during the Cultural Revolution, so-called right-wingers were forced to write self-criticism until their Red Guard captors were convinced of their sincerity. Similarly, during World War II, the Japanese police and kempeitai (wartime military police) extracted *renkoku* (recantations) from their left-wing prisoners and were always on the lookout for *giso-tenko* (false recantations).

The social and psychological rationale behind the emphasis on sincerity is twofold. First, in societies where individuals are strongly constrained by group demands (family, school, workplace or the state), it is all too easy for people to conform outwardly but to maintain their private, perhaps dissident thoughts. Since this is well known to everyone, *form* behavior is often scrutinized for evidence of sincerity.

GENERAL NEWS

Inspectors, On Arrival, Hopeful for Iraq Mission

Baghdad — United Nations nuclear inspectors arrived on Monday in Baghdad, and the team leader said he had no reason to believe that Iraq would fail to cooperate when they search for information and try to verify destruction work.

Maurizio Zifferero, the team leader, said that he did not expect Western policing of an exclusion zone over southern Iraq to affect the mission of his 15-member team.

"We are expecting no impact whatsoever," he said. "This is just an inspection mission. It is No. 14 for the agency. A quiet and fruitful mission — that would be a success."

American officials say Washington would consider military action by warplanes flying 24-hour patrols over southern Iraq if the Iraqi authorities created problems for the new UN team.

Baghdad has not challenged the ban on flights south of its 32d parallel since the ban took effect on Thursday, but it expresses fears that the move represents the first step in a plot to divide the country, giving the Shiites in the south and the Kurds in the north autonomous regions.

An adviser to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, Latif Nassif Jasssem, said that Baghdad had no problems with the UN team and that it would work within established procedures.

"We have already received over 40 inspection teams," he said. "There is no problem."

Diplomats said Baghdad's main concerns right now were the exclusion zone and fears of partition.

The new UN team plans to verify instruction work carried out by Iraq in the past three weeks and to search for more information on its nuclear weapons program.

Mr. Zifferero declined to say whether the team planned to search any government ministries, which the Iraqi government placed off limits to UN teams earlier this month. But he said the arms inspectors did not seek confrontation.



Maurizio Zifferero preparing for his team's mission to Baghdad.

and we might happen to be the cause. But this is not our intention."

On the Kuwait border, meanwhile, a Kuwaiti security guard was killed and two people — another security guard and a UN officer from Sweden — were wounded in an exchange of fire between a Kuwaiti patrol and Iraqi infiltrators, according to the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA.

The Swede, Lieutenant Colonel Anders Westberg, said he had been shot in the leg in the Sunday incident. He is listed in good condition in a hospital in Kuwait. The colonel is a member of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, which monitors a cease-fire on the border.

The Kuwaiti news agency said the incident occurred when the Kuwaiti guards clashed with 21 Iraqis, wearing civilian clothes and armed with machineguns, on the border.

In Paris, a Defense Ministry spokesman said a first group of five French warplanes would leave for the Gulf on Tuesday to help enforce the exclusion zone. A second group of planes was due to leave on Thursday or Friday.

Lebanese Christians See Danger in Vote

By Nora Boustany, Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — After two rounds of Lebanon's first parliamentary election in 20 years, there is growing concern here that the vote could end up threatening the country's democracy rather than reviving it as many had hoped.

Voting was held in the central portion of the country Sunday, a week after the north, and the south is to vote next Sunday. But virtually the entire Christian heartland boycotted Sunday's voting, criticizing it as a move by Syria to strengthen its hold on Lebanon.

[Prime Minister Rashid Solh narrowly escaped defeat in the elections, Reuters reported from Beirut.]

[Official results issued on Monday showed Mr. Solh, a Sunni Muslim, lagging well behind former Prime Minister Sofim Hoss. Mr. Solh was a few hundred votes away from being defeated. Allied Christian and Muslim ministers also lost.]

[A pro-Iranian Hezbollah official and two Sunni militants took three out of the 19 Beirut seats in the 128-seat assembly, with the remaining seats going to mostly pro-Syrian candidates.]

The crisis has raised fears that Lebanon will end up with two parliaments: the traditional, internationally accepted one, which has served since being elected 20 years ago, with some recent appointments to fill vacancies; and a new

128-member one backed by Syria, grouping an assortment of former warlords, Christian presidential hopefuls, mullahs and a handful of respected politicians.

Many Lebanese accuse Syria of pressing to hold elections before the country was ready after 16 years of civil war. But there is also widespread anger against President Elias Hrawi, a Christian, against Mr. Solh, and against the

House speaker, Hussein Hussein, a Shiite Muslim, for not standing up publicly to Syria.

As a result of the boycott, roughly one-third of the population — the country's once-dominant Christians — will not be represented in the new parliament, whose legitimacy is being contested by Christians as well as Muslim politicians.

"May our democracy rest in

peace," said Mohammed Matar, a Shiite lawyer who withdrew his candidacy along with two Sunni colleagues in protest.

There were allegations of gross irregularities in polling stations last week in the Bekaa and northern Lebanon, and fiery editorials in Lebanon's relatively free press against an election termed a "massacre" by figures on both sides of the political and religious divide.

"The sins of commission are difficult to sort out; the sins of omission are clear," a high-ranking diplomat monitoring the election said. "There was widespread malfeasance and there will be legal challenges."

Beirut-based diplomats and politicians said Syrian interference included coercion in the formation of tickets.

Syria tried to impose four Hezbollah candidates on Mr. Hussein's ticket, sources close to the speaker said, but he accepted only one. Mr. Hussein was then re-elected by a narrow margin, but his team was defeated by four Hezbollah candidates.

"The Syrians wanted to show that even their ally Hussein was dispensable," commented Ghassan Tuani, editor of the independent Beirut daily An Nahar.

Peter S. Deriabin, Defector From KGB to CIA, Is Dead

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Peter S. Deriabin, 71, described by the Central Intelligence Agency as the highest-ranking Soviet intelligence officer to have defected to the West, died Aug. 20 in northern Virginia, the CIA has reported.

The agency said that Mr. Deriabin died after suffering a stroke, and that it wanted to make the announcement at the request of his family.

Mr. Deriabin defected from the Soviet Union in 1954 after a career

with the Communist Party, which included military service for the Red Army during World War II for which he received several medals.

He later joined the forerunner of the KGB and held several high-level posts during his 10-year tenure with the agency. At one point, he served as Stalin's bodyguard.

Shortly after arriving in the United States, Mr. Deriabin continued his career in intelligence, but with the CIA. According to the CIA's announcement, his knowledge of the KGB was of "incalculable value to the national security."

- ACROSS 1 Nag 5 Syrian head 10 Bridge coup 14 On a cruise 15 Evans or Hunt 16 Sinatra's youngest 17 Order for a butcher 19 Black, to Blake 20 Domingo, e.g. 21 Utah tily 22 — meeny 23 Where to buy franks 25 Give the facts again 27 Send forth 28 — Fideles' 32 Gardeners' creations 33 Cambodian neighbor 36 Thin porridge 38 Dory implement 40 Type of salmon 43 Election winners 43 Belief 45 Sonja Henie's hometown 46 — girl! 47 Evaluate 48 Entertainer Lorna 51 Victor's loot 54 Change the prices 57 Commotion 59 Slippery ones 61 Begets 63 "Believe — Not" 64 Low capital 66 Food-container into 67 Slender candle 68 Prepare for publication 69 Scads 70 Milwaukee's Bradley Center 71 Sandra and Ruby

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 31. A crossword puzzle grid with words filled in. The words are: ACROSS: 1 Nag, 5 Syrian head, 10 Bridge coup, 14 On a cruise, 15 Evans or Hunt, 16 Sinatra's youngest, 17 Order for a butcher, 19 Black, to Blake, 20 Domingo, e.g., 21 Utah tily, 22 — meeny, 23 Where to buy franks, 25 Give the facts again, 27 Send forth, 28 — Fideles', 32 Gardeners' creations, 33 Cambodian neighbor, 36 Thin porridge, 38 Dory implement, 40 Type of salmon, 43 Election winners, 43 Belief, 45 Sonja Henie's hometown, 46 — girl!, 47 Evaluate, 48 Entertainer Lorna, 51 Victor's loot, 54 Change the prices, 57 Commotion, 59 Slippery ones, 61 Begets, 63 "Believe — Not", 64 Low capital, 66 Food-container into, 67 Slender candle, 68 Prepare for publication, 69 Scads, 70 Milwaukee's Bradley Center, 71 Sandra and Ruby. DOWN: 1 Show roster, 2 Inquired, 3 Any queen of France, 4 Releases conditionally, 5 Hurt and smooth, 6 Takes a lead off, 7 React densely, 8 Motto, 9 John Wayne film of 1945, 10 Pittsburgh pro, 11 Court action, 12 Presently, 13 Numerous, 14 Fat-free, 24 Farm warehouse, 26 Siddle, 28 Cantina choice, 30 Camper's cover, 31 "Born Free" star, 32 — Reton, Fla., 33 Corn portions, 34 Reprove, 36 Rubber-stamps, 37 Do a clerk's job, 40 Mediocre, 41 "On — Toes", 44 Sends out of the country, 48 Clothed, 48 Nicaraguan's nap, 50 Song or gab ending, 52 Light-opera composer, 53 Incline, 55 Get taken for, 56 Bottled spirit, 57 Hue, 58 Kruger of him, 60 Observed, 62 NCO's, 65 Madrid Mrs.

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President George Bush returning to the White House on Monday from Camp David.

RELIEF: Bush Camp Sees Political Gain in Storm Aid

(Continued from page 1)

150,000 people remained without adequate shelter a week after the storm.

The hurricane, designated Andrew, left up to 200,000 people in Florida and Louisiana without shelter and caused damage estimated as high as \$30 billion.

Scores of children have been treated for heat exhaustion and for intestinal illnesses from drinking contaminated water.

Thunderstorms on Sunday had weakened remaining ceilings and other strands of shelter still standing in some neighborhoods south of Miami, making the rubble even more dangerous for families trying to live there.

Tent cities promised by the military were being erected. More than 100 tents arrived early Monday and about 450 Marines began setting them up at a first site in Homestead. The military did not know

when people would be able to move in, saying that this would be handled by city authorities.

Captain John Hull of the Marines said enough tents had been brought in to house 5,000 people, including 1,500 at the Homestead site. Homestead, southwest of Miami, was almost completely leveled by the storm.

Eventually, military officials said, there will be tent space for about 45,000 people. About 20,000 federal troops will have been dispatched to the region by Tuesday, they said.

The Sierra, a destroyer tender from Charleston, South Carolina, carrying 15 tons of tools and a crew of 1,000, docked in Miami on Monday morning, followed by the Opportune. Two other navy ships were expected later in the day, and a fifth was expected by Tuesday.

"The biggest value she has is all trade shops aboard — metalwork-

Nonaligned, a Movement With Too Many Causes

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — When President Suharto of Indonesia went to Zambia in 1970 to attend a meeting of heads of government of the Nonaligned Movement for the first time, he was criticized for allegedly "lining up" with the West to get aid and investment for economic development.

Although Indonesia, the world's fourth-largest nation, was a founding member of the group, Mr. Suharto — a retired army general noted for a pragmatic, nonconfrontational approach to government — pointedly did not attend another Nonaligned summit meeting until 1989 in Belgrade, the most recent to be held.

On Tuesday, he will head the tenth conference of Nonaligned nations in Jakarta as Indonesia takes over leadership of the movement for the next three years from Yugoslavia.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of superpower rivalry and the passing of bloc politics, the Nonaligned group seems bereft of a reason for existence.

In an editorial Monday, *The Jakarta Post* noted that the movement was now being

compared to a political dinosaur — "one without enough wit to comprehend that it has become, for all practical purposes, extinct."

The fact that foreign ministers of the group spent virtually the whole of a preparatory meeting on Saturday and Sunday arguing about whether Serbia and Montenegro should retain the former Yugoslavia's Nonaligned status was a sign of the movement's decline.

Unable to reach agreement, the participants put the issue on hold by deferring a decision until the General Assembly meets in mid-September.

To preempt endless discussion, Indonesia originally proposed that the Jakarta summit meeting discuss only nine main themes, including the restructuring of the United Nations to take account of majority views; the Middle East; South Africa; development and trade; enhanced cooperation between countries of the Third World; environment

and sustainable development, and human rights.

By the time replies had come from Non-aligned capitals, the number of agenda items had soared to more than 50, including a number of disputes, such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the conflict between Pakistan and India over Kashmir, that have undermined the cohesion and credibility of the movement in the past.

"I am afraid we will get bogged down again in old issues that we cannot solve," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta.

"If that happens, it will be very difficult for the Nonaligned Movement to sustain itself in the future," he added.

Part of the problem is the size and diversity of the group: With 110 members once the admission of Burma, the Philippines, Brunei and Uzbekistan is approved by the summit meeting, it is hardly surprising that there are irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

Yet Indonesia — supported by leading Nonaligned leaders such as India, Egypt, Ghana and Venezuela — insists that the nonalignment will have a continuing rele-

vance if it can become a force for cooperative and constructive change in the world.

Indonesian officials have been saying that the movement, while still dealing with political issues, should focus more of its attention on programs that will strengthen the economies of member states.

Political stability, competent economic management, progressive deregulation and encouragement of private sector growth, investment and exports have enabled Indonesia to achieve an average rate of annual economic growth of more than 7 percent in the last three years, after adjustment for inflation.

Mr. Jusuf said that the main problem facing the nonaligned movement was how to help developing nations in the group, including the poorest countries, into the global economic system so that they too could benefit from it.

All Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, noted that in the long run the human race could not survive half rich and half poor.

He said that only if developing countries gained a stronger stake in the world economy, could they engage industrial nations "in constructive dialogue as equals and in mutually beneficial cooperation."

FRANCE: Fears of German Dominance Resurface in Debate on European Unity Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

paing against the treaty say they, too, are motivated by fears about transcendent German power.

Marie-France Garand, one of the leaders of the anti-Maastricht drive, said that the notion of hamstringing Germany through the treaty was ludicrous because its terms only "organize the preponderance" of German power within the Community.

The wave of French anxiety about Germany that has surfaced in the debate baffles and disturbs German officials, who say that both sides are misrepresenting the stakes of the argument. They said that treaty proponents were carelessly whipping up fears about Germany, while those opposed were forgetting the sacrifices that Germany would have to make under

the treaty in paying vast sums of aid to poorer EC partners and in giving up the mark in favor of an untested single European currency.

"The French can't seem to get past the old stereotypes," a German official said. "The direction of the Bonn government for the past four decades has been pro-Western and pro-Community. At Maastricht, we made more concessions than anybody in order to win agreement. But they still want to talk about our demons."

France's insecurity about its place in the new European order has been mounting since the unification two years ago of East and West transformed Germany into the Community's undisputed powerhouse.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union, the emergence of 80 million

Germans as the dominant power in Central Europe and the diminished relevance of France's nuclear arsenal have left the Socialist government in Paris and its conservative opponents groping to find a new equilibrium with Germany.

Mr. Mitterrand has responded by seeking to upgrade the importance of the United Nations Security Council. France is one of five permanent members — along with the United States, Russia, Britain and China — and the French have firmly resisted appeals from Japan and Germany to join.

Mr. Mitterrand has also sought to strengthen his personal bonds with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by meeting with him regularly to work out joint policy initiatives that might promote European integration.

But Mr. Mitterrand's occasional penchant for taking solitary action can exacerbate the German leader, according to close aides. When Mr. Mitterrand declared in June that France would hold a referendum on the Treaty on European Union, Mr. Kohl was aghast, an aide said, because he realized that it could imperil the treaty for the sake of giving a much-needed political boost to Mr. Mitterrand and sowing dissension among his opponents.

Mr. Mitterrand's personal popularity now hovers at 26 percent, and most polls indicate that many of those who plan to vote against the Maastricht treaty will do so to register their dismay with the president and the Socialist government.

Nonetheless, when they met on the German island of Borkum last week, Mr. Kohl promised to help support Mr. Mitterrand's cause by appearing via satellite on Thursday night on a televised debate that will pit Mr. Mitterrand against one of the treaty's staunchest adversaries, the Gaullist politician Philippe Séguin.

Warning from Delors

The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, said Monday that he would not seek another mandate to head the commission if French voters rejected the Maastricht treaty. Reuters reported from Paris.

"This would be for the simple reason that as far as my colleagues are concerned, I do not see how I could overcome the handicap of the loss of influence of France and all those who represent France in all the European institutions," he said in a radio interview.

WEIRD: Fischer, Matching Wits Within a War Zone

(Continued from page 1)

shal Tito, proclaim that the match against Mr. Spassky is "the world chess championship revenge match of the 20th century." It is, in fact, merely an exhibition match, albeit an extraordinary one.

Mr. Fischer forfeited the world title in 1975, three years after his victory over Mr. Spassky in Reykjavik, by refusing to defend it against Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union. He was the first world champion to give up the title without losing.

The current world champion is Gary Kasparov, who has dismissed the coming new Fischer-Spassky encounter as a crassly commercial contest between two has-beens.

Others are not so sure. Mr. Fischer, despite his long absence, still has the world's highest rating behind Mr. Kasparov. Many chess masters are tantalized by the prospect that even two decades after his last public games, Mr. Fischer could reproduce something close to the relentless strategic brilliance and devastating precision with which he crushed Mr. Spassky in Reykjavik and ensured his status as one of the greatest players ever.

"It's enormously intriguing," said Lothar Schmid, the German grandmaster who refereed the stormy match in Iceland and who will again be the referee here.

Whatever its quality, the match clearly has its shabby side. It is being played for a large sum of money on the fringes of a continuing war in which at least 9,000 people have died in recent months. Neither player has as yet commented on that fact.

The encounter has been organized by a mysterious Serbian trader turned private banker named Jездимир Vasiljević, who is apparently as rich as he is ferociously nationalistic.

Yugoslav magazines and newspapers have linked him to currency speculation and trafficking of various kinds, including arms dealing, but have produced no proof of their claims.

Mr. Vasiljević, whose recently established Jugoslavija Bank is financing the match, has said he hopes to profit through books and other spinoff ventures. He did not respond to a request for an interview.

The match contract calls for the winner to get \$3.35 million and the loser \$1.65 million. The two former world champions are to play until one of them wins 10 games, with draws not counting.

If each player wins nine games, the match, to be played in a specially prepared basement room in the waterfront Maestral Hotel about a mile from Mr. Fischer's villa, will be declared a draw and the prize money shared out equally.

"Anything could happen," said Dimitrije Bjeleca, an international chess master and former Fischer friend. "After so many years, it is very hard to say what the quality of the games will be. It's like trying to do a remake of a great movie classic 20 years after it first appeared. You just don't know how it will come out."

Certainly, much has changed on both the personal and geopolitical levels since the Reykjavik encounter, which Mr. Fischer, playing with a devoting accuracy that sometimes verged on the cruel, won by 12½ to 8½ after losing the first two games. His prize money then amounted to \$156,430.

At the time, Mr. Spassky was an enormously respected world champion. Since then, living the good life in France, he is said by friends to have let himself go somewhat. He is now, at 55, tied for 96th to 102nd place on the ratings list of the Paris-based International Chess Federation.

Mr. Fischer is also a changed man in some respects. The lean, gamut figure with hooded eyes, who brooded over the chess board like a predatory bird, has given way to an overweight, balding, bearded figure, unmistakably middle-aged, whose expression sometimes seems strikingly vacant.

Has his genius disappeared with his looks? Reports over the past 20 years have portrayed him as living an unusual life in Los Angeles, at times in his own apartment and at others in cheap hotels where he would check in under pseudonyms.

He has, former friends say, been given to anti-Semitic outbursts even though his mother is Jewish. At one time he became deeply involved in a fundamentalist sect called the Worldwide Church of God, which believed that Christ would return to earth in 1975 after a nuclear holocaust.

Mr. Fischer has never given interviews and has declined to do so here.

To what extent he has kept up his chess during his long period of seclusion has remained a mystery. But it is generally believed that he has assiduously continued to study and follow the game, which became his monomaniacal passion during his childhood.

Mr. Fischer became a grandmaster at the age of 15 and won the U.S. championship for the first time when he was 16. His subsequent career was brilliant, but marked by outbursts over playing conditions — often supported by less outspoken colleagues — that made his presence in any tournament unpredictable.

His stormy character has apparently not changed. Organizers said that the table on which the games against Mr. Spassky are to be played had already been altered seven times to Mr. Fischer's requests, and that they were still not certain that he was satisfied.

GERM: U.S. Fears Moscow Continues Its Program

(Continued from page 1)

weapons effort had been maintained at least through 1990 after being steadily scaled back during the six years of Mr. Gorbachev's presidency.

He said the military had pursued such arms in hopes of matching the germ warfare program that once existed in the United States. But unlike the United States, which formally renounced germ weapons in 1969 and later passed a law against them, the Soviet Union did not make such efforts illegal under domestic law after it ratified the international Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in 1975, General Kuntsevich said.

The U.S. intelligence community has determined since April that the program has at least been scaled back, but cannot verify that it has been eliminated, officials said. Mr. Eagleburger certified to Congress in

April only that Mr. Yeltsin had shown a "serious commitment" to do that.

General Kuntsevich, a former director of Soviet research on chemical arms, said that the island facility would be safe for civilian use in two to three years and that Russia had agreed with the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, where the facility is situated, on terms of its transfer.

Russians Deny It

Russian officials denied that Moscow might be continuing to develop germ weapons. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"All this is absolute lies," a spokesman for the Defense Ministry's Directorate for Bacteriological, Radiation and Chemical Defense told the daily *Izvestia*, adding that all work on biological weapons was stopped in 1975.

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Many Causes

Style

For Fall, Is It Long With Legs? The New Skirts, Slit to Midhigh, Have It Both Ways

By Pat McColl

PARIS — Fall's fashion quandary: the long skirt. To buy it or not to buy it; to wear it or not to wear it. Open any September fashion magazine or a mass-market catalogue, and there it is — long, lean and, if one's figure is less than perfect, mean.

Forget about reaching into the back of the closet and pulling out last-time-around long. These new long skirts, slit to midhigh and snaking sinuously to the ankles in stretch fabrics, are different.

Isabelle Hervé-Pénard, director of Galeries Lafayette's personal shopping service, Mode Plus, said: "Every customer we've had so far this season wants to try one on although she doesn't necessarily want to buy the look."

But Hervé-Pénard is philosophical. "It took a long time to get women to shorten their skirts and we'll have the same problem with long. For people who work in fashion or advertising, it's what they will want. I don't think the more conservative customer will accept it so readily."

As she sees it, the problem with any new look is how to put it together. "With these long, narrow skirts, the jacket has to be the correct proportion; the shoes just so, or the look doesn't work."

At Mode Plus, as with any personal shopping service, Hervé-Pénard or one of her six associates can pull merchandise from all over the store to assemble a complete wardrobe at a customer's request.

The choice of merchandise and price, is narrower in Françoise Chassagnac's Victoire boutiques, but it's this editing of fashion that has won her one of the most loyal customer bases in Paris.

This season, she has a bit of a dilemma. "I

believe in the long, narrow, sexy skirt but many of my customers are saying: 'never.'"

"There will always be what I call 'the fashion animals' who will have to have a certain label or a certain look because it's a season's signature but when customers ask me what they have to have to be in fashion, I tell them it's whatever makes them feel comfortable," said Chassagnac.

As opposed to the showier fashions of the 1980s, Chassagnac feels that the customer who now spends a lot of money on clothes wants "quiet luxury."

"We have never sold so many cashmeres as we did this past August," said Chassagnac. "It's what I mean by 'quiet luxury' and it's wonderful to wear."

"Long skirts may make headlines because they are an obvious new look," she said, "but there's another fashion phenomenon that has insinuated itself to become a way of life: leggings — in cotton, in stretch knit, printed or solid and most luxurious in cashmere. They moved out of the gymnasium and into everyday life."

"Legs were hidden for hundreds of centuries," she added. "Now, who wants to hide them? Leggings, short skirts slit to reveal lots of legs. The legs have it."

Early fall windows at the Victoire boutique on the Place des Victoires feature a black and white checked bomber jacket on an above-the-knee skirt from Franco Moschino's Cheap and Chic collection and a emblem-bedecked pantsuit from Dolce e Gabbana. (The pants are cuffed shorts.)

If the choice at Victoire is restrained, at Jacques Samson's 8th boutique (on the Champs Elyées in the 8th arrondissement), A la Ville du Puy (Rue Tronchet, 9th), JNS 3 (Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 9th), and Nadine Samson (Rue de Passy, 16th), the choice is overwhelming. The

Light boutique and A la Ville du Puy have been Paris institutions for over 20 years.

Racks of merchandise overflow into the street and the Samsons' street smarts are such that a glance usually tells you the current season's fashion.

So far, the long skirts haven't made it out to the sidewalk. "When it happens for us, it will happen for everyone," said Jacques Samson with a laugh. "Who will wear it? The girl who wore the shortest miniskirt will be the customer for the longer skirt."

Fight your way through those racks of clothes, climb a few steps and walk into a space the size of a smallish football field hmg with all the top names of international fashion — Azeddine Alaïa, Rifat Ozbek, Cenny, Armani's Mani collection, Jill Sanders, London's David Feldon, Moschino, Lolita Lempicka.

"All sizes, all colors," said Samson, as he glided through his domain. "I've been in this business since I got out of the army in 1946. There are no miracles. If it's good, it sells."

HE dislikes it when customers get fixated on one item to define a season. "Sure, there's the long skirt but if a customer wants something new, why not go for an animal print of some kind? Or fur trim? Or a vest to wear over a big shirt. Choice, that's our way."

Given the season's emphasis on long lengths, fashion Cassandras are quick to point out a fashion axiom: When skirts drop, so does the stock market.

Quixotically, in the fall couture collections shown in July, lengths rarely descended below the knee, and Karl Lagerfeld, who was instrumental in the downward plunge, was actually seen shortening a few skirts.

Patricia McColl is a free-lance writer based in Paris.



STYLE MAKERS

Pierre Passobon

SELLING THE '40s

PARIS — A young woman raced into an up-to-the-minute New York antiques shop the other week desperate to know if there was any 1940s furniture by a designer she identified as "Johnny Cocteau." To conceal his laugh and the embarrassment he felt on her behalf, the gallery owner did a quarter turn, pretending to shoo some dust off a plate.

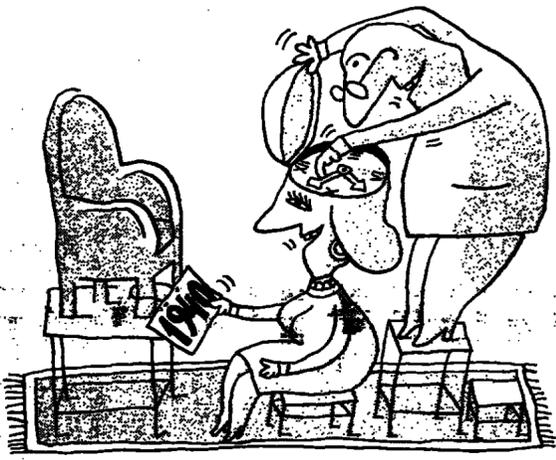
The woman of course meant Jean Cocteau, who drew and wrote and made films but was not famous for furniture. And yet her request was not completely foolish. What she wanted, even if she was unable to express it, was "le style Cocteau": a look identified with the Parisian avant-garde and neo-Romanticism of which he was so much a part. Specifically, wrought-iron chair by Diego Giacometti in iron or a plaster wall light in the form of a hand holding a bowl by his brother Alberto would have given the woman the '40s atmosphere of witty chic and lyric theatrical charm she had vaguely in mind. But they weren't even names to her. She had never heard of them.

Such ignorance and grass-roots confusion is one of the disastrous and hilarious dividends of fashions in design and decoration. They can be as ferocious as fashions in fashion. Anything can happen.

"That's how you know a style has become completely 'populaire' — people don't even know what they're asking for," says Pierre Passobon, whose flair for merchandising the past has made him the most closely watched antiques dealer in Paris today. "But ten years ago the '40 were not an easy sell. Iron tables and chairs by the designer René Prou, for example. Nobody wanted them."

Located at 20-22 Galerie Véro-Dodat, in Paris's first arrondissement, Passobon's Galerie du Passage is stuffed with Prou-era furniture and objects, including a set of four faience plates depicting the four seasons by Colette Guédon; gilt-bronze pill boxes by Line Vautrin; a mother-of-pearl folding screen, from Mona Bismarck's Villa Fortino on Capri, that may or may not have been designed by Jean-Michel Frank; and an oak-and-wicker bedroom bureau by Jean Royer. An exhibit of Royer's work opens at Passobon's shop Oct. 29.

While the first serious rattlings of interest in the '40s were heard five years ago, by 1990 the volume had been turned up high. But enthusiasm for the decade was not triggered by three cynical decorating editors sitting around a conference table wondering how to fill their October issue. And it wasn't a result of the old-



Richard Ansd/BET

fashioned but surprisingly still-current rapport between (impatient) decorators and (terrified) clients.

In an interesting shift in the way vogues in the design world are established, this time, as far as anyone can tell, it was the dealers who initiated the public in its taste for Maurice Jallot lacquer-and-satin armchairs, Jean-Charles Moreau oak library tables, and Louis Sue neoclassical Aubusson carpets. In addition to Passobon, these merchants, in Paris and at the Saint-Ouen flea market, include Christian Sapet, Alexandre Biaggi, Yves Gaston, Stéphane Deschamps, Anne-Sophie Devail, Olivier Watelet, Patrick Fourtin and Eric Philippe.

"It's true that when you talk about the '40s, it all comes back to the dealers," says Philippe, who is at number 25 in the same passage as Passobon. "But I opened my shop in 1980 and for a long time people were just not interested. You showed them a table with tapering legs and they turned their heads. But I believed in the period and stuck with it. When I did my André Arbus show in 1987 very few people had a clear idea of who he was; today, of all the '40s designers, his signature is one of the most expensive."

"As with all styles, the trouble with the '40s

is that it can also be astonishingly ugly," notes Philippe. "Just think of all those heavy dining room suites in dark wood that the bourgeoisie used to buy on the Rue Faubourg Saint-Antoine — dreadful."

Alexandre Biaggi, at 54 rue Jacob, Paris 6, says that seven or eight years ago the '40s were practically unsellable — "no one wanted any of it and no one was interested. It was the dealers who crystallized the style. By choosing an object and putting it in a certain situation, they gave it another life and demanded that it be looked at in a different way."

Passobon reasons that "like designers of high fashion, antiques dealers are catalysts who understand and propose a style in advance of others. They sense what the public wants before the public itself does. That was the case with the '40s."

Passobon says it is when you are less than sure of yourself and your own preference for William Morris over neo-Romantic that you start wanting William Morris like the Duponts next store. Before you can say "Johnny Cocteau" Arts and Crafts are in and the '40s are out.

Christopher Petkamas

PEST
FAMILY
EN

A philosophical approach from Isabelle Hervé-Pénard: "It took a long time to get women to shorten their skirts and we'll have the same problem with long. . . . Every customer we've had so far this season wants to try one on although she doesn't necessarily wind up buying the look."

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Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on the New York Stock Exchange and the closing on the New York Stock Exchange and the closing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
GE	28.00	-0.15
AMT	15.00	+0.05
DIS	22.00	+0.10
INTL	18.00	+0.20
WAL	12.00	+0.05
TRW	10.00	+0.10
CVS	8.00	+0.05
WYNN	7.00	+0.05
AMZN	6.00	+0.10
GOOG	5.00	+0.05
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Omega Constellation.
Automatic chronometer
with date, in 18 k gold.
Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal.
Water-resistant.
Swiss made since 1948.



Ω
OMEGA
The sign of excellence

INTERNATIONAL
All Times
the London

1500

MARKET DIARY

Late Sell Orders Dent Blue Chips

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended lower Monday after a round of computer-guided sell orders jolted a sluggish market minutes before the close.

N.Y. Stocks

about 10 minutes, according to Birming Associates. The index closed down 10.26 points at 3,257.35. Overall participation was low, with British financial markets closed for a bank holiday.

SLUMP: U.S. Data Remain Weak

(Continued from first finance page) Chicago Purchasing Management Association reported that its index of economic activity fell slightly, to 58.4 percent in August from 59.2 percent in July.

The housing market, a traditional harbinger of recovery, took another dive in July. Sales of new single-family homes dropped 2.6 percent last month, despite lower house prices and a sharp cut in mortgage rates engineered that month by the Fed.

"We're off to a pretty lackluster beginning for the third quarter," said David Seiders, chief economist for the National Association of Homebuilders. "Clearly we have a tug of war going on between very attractive interest rates and the factors that are causing them to stay low — consumer confidence problems and the poor job market."

Meanwhile, the Conference Board, a business research group, reported that its monthly index of help-wanted advertising for July declined 1 point, to 91, barely changed from the level of 93 in July 1991.

few features of the market, as investors focused on price increases following production disruptions caused by Hurricane Andrew. "That is underpricing natural gas prices. There's a whole list of gas stocks which seem to be doing all right," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/21st Advisers.

In active trade among these issues, Global Marine rose 1/4 to 28. Unocal added 1/2 to 28 3/4 and Maxus Energy was unchanged at 7 1/4. Elsewhere, Diageo jumped 6 1/4 to 16 1/4. It agreed to be acquired by Medco Container Services, a home drug-delivery company, in a stock-to-stock transaction valued at \$436 million.

Advanced Micro rose 3/4 to 10 1/4 after Compag launched the first of two AMD-powered laser printers aimed at challenging Hewlett-Packard's dominance of the laser printer market. Compag gained 1 1/2 to 32 1/4, and H-P rose 1/4 to 57 1/4.

A similar slight decline in industrial activity was reported by purchasing managers in Milwaukee, and the Business Outlook Survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia also showed a fall in manufacturing activity. That suggests that on Tuesday, the National Association of Purchasing Management's report for August, which will give the first snapshot of the national economy for the month, will show continued weakness.

In theory, help for the manufacturing economy should be on the way from exports stimulated by a lower dollar.

Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence said that with the dollar 45 percent below its 1985 peak, the United States "should be running a trade surplus by now."

"Instead, the deficit is widening again because major foreign economies are in recession while the U.S. is recovering," he said.

In fact, the Conference Board's index of leading indicators in 11 major trading nations in Asia, Europe and the Western Hemisphere has moved barely at all during the summer.

"For the most part, the latest global business cycle data are sounding the same uncertain trumpet that we've been hearing for many months," said Edgar R. Fiedler of the Conference Board.



Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing the top 10 most active stocks on the NYSE. Columns include Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Top entries include General Electric, IBM, and Microsoft.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing various market indicators such as Advances, Declines, Unchanged, and New Highs/Lows.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' listing market indicators for the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market indicators for the NASDAQ market.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices and their performance.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing various market indices and their performance.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing various market indices and their performance.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing the performance of the American Stock Exchange index.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing various bond market indices.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing trading volume for various market segments.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing options trading data for the S&P 100 index.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various European markets.

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LTV Sees \$650 Million Gain on Sale DALLAS (Reuters) — LTV Corp. said Monday the sale of its aircraft and missile units will result in a gain of about \$650 million because of the buyers' assumption of noncompetition post-employment benefits that LTV began accruing in 1988.

Macy Unveils 5-Year Recovery Plan NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — R. H. Macy & Co. unveiled on Monday the broad outline of a five-year plan aimed at returning the retailer to profitable growth.

U.S. Automakers Seen Lifting Output DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. automakers are planning to build 2,571,000 cars and trucks in the fourth quarter, up 9.4 percent from 2,351,000 a year earlier, according to Ward's Automotive Reports.

Bank of Boston Plans an Acquisition HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — Bank of Boston announced plans on Monday to acquire the Hartford-based Society for Savings Bancorp. Inc. in a stock swap worth that valued Society for Savings at about \$200 million.

For the Record Zenith Electronics Corp. said it had signed a three-year, \$60 million working capital credit agreement with Bank of New York Commercial Corp., with borrowings under the agreement to be secured by accounts receivable and trademarks.

Boeing Co. named Philip Condit, 60, general manager of the company's 777 jet transport development project, as president and board member, effective immediately, filling a position that had been vacant since 1988.

Argentina Sells Electric Utility

NEW YORK — The Argentine government said Monday it had completed the sale of Servicios Electricos del Gran Buenos Aires, the state-owned electric utility.

The government sold 51 percent stakes in two newly formed companies, Edenor and Edesur, which divided the utility's assets in half.

The government is preparing 10 percent of the remaining stock for an employee stock ownership program. The remainder will be sold later.

Edenor was sold to group led by the Argentine oil company Astra SA, Electricite de France and ENDESA of Spain. The group paid \$428 million and assumed \$95 million in debt.

Edesur was sold to a group of Chilean utilities acquired a 51 percent stake in Edesur for \$511 million and the assumption of \$135 million in debt.

U.S. FUTURES

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities like Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities like Live Stock, Cattle, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities like Pork Bellies, etc.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures contracts for various commodities like Coffee, etc.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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Advertisement for 'For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT'.

NYSE

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Handwritten note: 'The price is 1.50'

Bonn Plan For Bonds Draws Fire

Reverses
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners joined the opposition on Monday in rejecting Bonn's latest idea to raise money for struggling Eastern Germany — a compulsory savings bond for higher wage earners.

Two leading figures in Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union sided with the opposition, under which people earning more than 5,000 Deutsche marks (\$3,550) a month would have to buy the interest-free bond if they did not invest directly in Eastern Germany.

But members of the Free Democratic Party, which form the government coalition with the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union of Bavaria, slammed the idea as strongly as the opposition Social Democrats. And an industry group branded it a "jealousy tax" that might win support in Eastern Germany but would not bring investment there.

A compulsory bond is "unconstitutional," said Otto Graf Lambsdorff, chairman of the Free Democratic Party. "It is no way to stimulate investments. It would also have a bad effect on the capital market."

The Social Democrats called on Mr. Kohl to "put an end to this specter at the next cabinet meeting," said Joachim Poss, a party spokesman. He said the Social Democrats would not agree to the constitutional amendment that would be needed to force Germans to buy the bond.

Dieter Vogel, the chief government spokesman, said the cabinet had neither considered the issue of compulsory bonds nor taken any decisions on the issue.

The dispute, which made the bond's prospects look slim, reflected growing frustration in Bonn over the sluggish pace of recovery in Eastern Germany and the prospect of heavy and unpopular subsidies to the region for years to come.

To spread the burden, coalition parties are not investing in Eastern Germany would have to set aside 5 percent of profits over the next three years under the plan.

Gulf Air Buys 6 Jets From Airbus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Gulf Air has ordered six Airbus A-340 long-range passenger jets for \$500 million, with options on six more, Airbus Industrie said Monday. In Manama, Bahrain, Gulf Air's president, Salim bin Ali bin Nasser Assiyabi, said the order was part of the airline's aim to make Gulf Air "the biggest and most modern Arab carrier."

The purchase comes on top of plans by Gulf Air to invest \$1.7 billion over the next three years on 18 new aircraft, flights to 10 new destinations and more facilities and personnel.

A Gulf Air official said the airline, which flies to 42 countries, planned to open new routes to South Africa, Italy, Switzerland, Indonesia and the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. Direct flights to New York and Washington are also being considered.

Mr. Assiyabi said the purchase of the A-340s was designed to absorb the growth in traffic experienced by the airline and to meet future demand. The six jets are to be delivered in 1994.

Bankers say most of the money for the expansion will be raised through borrowing. Gulf Air, owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the emirate of Abu Dhabi, posted a record 1991 net profit of 18 million Bahraini dinars (\$48 million) despite the Gulf War. That was a major recovery from its 1990 loss of 28 million dinars.

Airbus said the deal brought firm orders and commitments for the A-330/A-340 family of jets to more than 500. Gulf Air will be the first Middle East airline to operate the four-engine A-340.

Each A-340 will seat 290 passengers and will be powered by CFM-565C engines made by CFM International, a joint venture between General Electric Co. of the United States and SNECMA of France.

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Lufthansa Unions Take Pay Freeze

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEEHEIM, Germany — Two unions negotiating a pay package at the German airline Lufthansa AG agreed on Monday to a set of measures to cut staff costs, including a one-year freeze on wages.

The airline also said it would accelerate plans to cut jobs, increasing its target for job cuts by 3,000 through 1994.

Rainer Hüllgartner, spokesman for one of the unions, said that he had agreed to measures that would help the airline save 500 million Deutsche marks (\$355 million) in wage costs.

Analysts said the agreement may help the carrier in the short term but would provide little long-term relief. They were dismayed in particular that the airline, in exchange for the one-year freeze, had abandoned plans to introduce lower wage structures at its domestic service.

Union officials said before the talks began that they feared the financially strapped airline might try to pay lower wages to employees of Lufthansa Express, the domestic service, which goes into operation on Oct. 25.

But Lufthansa said in a statement late Monday that the new agree-

ment gives employees of Lufthansa Express the same wage conditions as those with the parent.

The unions have been negotiating nearly nonstop since last Wednesday, hoping to seal a settlement before a Monday meeting of the airline's supervisory board.

Lufthansa, which is 51 percent owned by the German government, lost 542 million DM in the first half of 1992. The airline posted a loss of 426 million DM in all of 1991, its first loss in 18 years, and omitted its 1991 dividend.

It currently runs losses of 350 million DM a year on its domestic flights. The company expects the domestic service to swing into profit in its first year.

One of the unions said the 12-month pay freeze would save Lufthansa 190 million DM in the year starting Oct. 1.

The company also would save a further 100 million DM by cutting around 3,000 jobs by 1994 and another 200 million DM from additional changes in the salary structure and a flexible increase in working hours. Previously, Lufthansa had announced plans to cut 5,000 jobs by 1994.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFP)

Investor's Europe			
Country	Index	Point	% Change
Frankfurt DAX	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
London	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Paris CAC 40	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Amsterdam AEX	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Brussels Euronext	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Madrid IBEX 35	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Stockholm OMX	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Oslo OBX	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Warsaw WIG	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18
Zurich SMI	FTSE 100 Index	2,100	-0.18

Very briefly:

- Siemens AG and the Portuguese construction company Soares de Costa have won a contract worth 350 million Deutsche marks (\$250 million) to build an international airport in Macao, Siemens said.
- LM Ericsson Telefon AB will reduce its number of business areas to five from six by combining its communications and network-building arm and its cable and network business into a new area, called business networks; the move is effective Jan. 1.
- Matra Transport, a unit of the French defense electronics and transport group Matra, said it was close to signing a contract worth more than 2 billion francs (\$417 million) to build a subway in Budapest.
- Tapifabrik H. Desseaux NV said it expected to reach agreement soon with DLW AG on DLW's bid for the 37 percent of Desseaux shares it does not already own; the companies are considering a bid of around 105 guilders (\$66) a share, including dividends.
- Heinrich Weiss said he was resigning as president of the Confederation of German Industry BDI, effective immediately, because he does not have "the necessary conditions" to carry out his work.
- Switzerland, after a long political tussle, named Markus Lusser, the president of the Swiss central bank, as its representative at the International Monetary Fund; Finance Minister Otto Stich was appointed deputy representative.
- Germany and The Netherlands signed an agreement aimed at improving the rail network for goods and passenger traffic between the two countries.
- Wang Laboratories Inc. said it would close Wang Austria, its smallest European subsidiary, as the company reorganizes in bankruptcy court; Wang Austria has not turned a profit in several years.

AFP, Reuters, AP

Air France Weighs Cutting 3,000 Jobs

Reverses
PARIS — An Air France spokesman confirmed Monday that the airline was considering tightening its cost-cutting measures by eliminating 3,000 jobs.

The financial daily Les Echos said Monday that Air France would announce tougher measures in October. The airline spokesman refused to give further information.

The airline's existing plan involves shaving 1.5 billion francs (\$312 million) a year off costs.

Air France said that, like most of its competitors, it had a "disappointing" first half. The airline said it and its subsidiary, Union des Transports Aériens, served just 0.8 percent more passengers in the first half than in the same period two years ago.

Between the 1990 first half and the 1992 first half, the passenger load factor fell 1.1 percentage points and freight traffic fell 6.7 percent, Air France said. Comparisons with the 1991 first half were more favorable.

Air France cited a lack of a revival in air transport and the effect of overcapacity resulting from major deliveries of new aircraft in recent years.

It said this was particularly true of the United States, where capacity has increased 30 percent at U.S. airlines.

Investa: Nordic Chain Reaction Takes New Victim

Reverses
PARIS — Russia has agreed to pay Belarus's portion of the former Soviet Union's foreign debt in return for some of the Belarusian share of former Soviet assets, Inter-Tass news agency said Monday.

The agency said Moscow had agreed to pay Belarus's \$3.5 billion share of the total outstanding foreign debt of around \$70 billion. In return, Russia will receive assets including part of the Belarusian entitlement to former Soviet property abroad.

Most of the former republics agreed last December to assume joint and several responsibility for the country's debt, but disputes have broken out about ways to share the burden.

The company's property division has a 62 percent stake in Nydalens Co. while its finance division fully owns Investa Securities A/S and Invest Corporate. Its investment division has a 10 percent stake in the Vard shipping company.

Although some of its operating companies are listed on stock exchanges, Investa is not. It is majority owned by three group executives, Odd Rune Austegren, Magne Joranger and Peter Raschots.

Investa said the holding company's debt negotiations would have no immediate effect on operating companies.

Investa, like the other troubled Nordic companies, has been hit hard by the fall in local real estate values, and by the weakness in the shipping market in which shipown-

ers are earning less than their operating costs.

Investa's troubles pulled the rug from under the already jittery Oslo stock market, and the All-Share index tumbled 4.2 percent Monday.

Vard shed 3 kronor to 29. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

SEB Boosts Profit And Trims Debt

Reverses
PARIS — SEB SA, a French appliance maker, said Monday its first-half net profit rose 7.4 percent from a year earlier, to 58 million francs (\$12 million), despite a difficult economic environment.

SEB said a reduction in stocks, caused by slower business activity, and the reinvestment of dividends by 56 percent of its shareholders allowed it to cut debt by more than 200 million francs.

Operating profit fell 3.5 percent, to 171 million francs, while sales rose 7 percent, to 3.77 billion francs.

The company declared a 5-for-1 stock split last week.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

BHF Expects Higher Profit

Reverses
FRANKFURT — Berliner Handels- & Bank AG said Monday that its full-year profit would follow the trend set in the half year to June 30, during which it recorded an increase of 15.1 percent to 149 million Deutsche marks (\$106 million) in group partial operating profit.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+0.25
Microsoft	45.00	+0.50
Apple	35.00	+0.25
Oracle	25.00	+0.10
Sun	15.00	+0.15
HP	10.00	+0.05
Intel	8.00	+0.02
AMD	6.00	+0.01
Motorola	4.00	+0.01
TI	3.00	+0.01
Qualcomm	2.00	+0.01
Lucent	1.50	+0.01
Verizon	1.00	+0.01
Sprint	0.80	+0.01
WorldCom	0.60	+0.01
AT&T	0.50	+0.01
Qwest	0.40	+0.01
Level 3	0.30	+0.01
Southwest	0.20	+0.01
Delta	0.15	+0.01
American	0.10	+0.01
United	0.08	+0.01
Allegiant	0.05	+0.01
JetBlue	0.03	+0.01
Spirit	0.02	+0.01
Southwest	0.01	+0.01
Delta	0.01	+0.01
American	0.01	+0.01
United	0.01	+0.01
Allegiant	0.01	+0.01
JetBlue	0.01	+0.01
Spirit	0.01	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	15.00	+0.25
Verizon	12.00	+0.10
Sprint	10.00	+0.05
WorldCom	8.00	+0.02
Qwest	6.00	+0.01
Level 3	4.00	+0.01
Southwest	3.00	+0.01
Delta	2.00	+0.01
American	1.50	+0.01
United	1.00	+0.01
Allegiant	0.80	+0.01
JetBlue	0.60	+0.01
Spirit	0.40	+0.01
Southwest	0.30	+0.01
Delta	0.20	+0.01
American	0.15	+0.01
United	0.10	+0.01
Allegiant	0.08	+0.01
JetBlue	0.05	+0.01
Spirit	0.03	+0.01
Southwest	0.02	+0.01
Delta	0.01	+0.01
American	0.01	+0.01
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AMD	6.00	+0.01
Motorola	4.00	+0.01
TI	3.00	+0.01
Qualcomm	2.00	+0.01</

Handwritten note: 5000 من الامل

Greenland Agency Leads Sealord Bid

WELLINGTON — A Greenland government agency emerged Monday as the leader of a group interested in making a counterbid for control of Sealord, New Zealand's largest fishing company.

Record Imports Shake Australian Dollar

SYDNEY — Record imports announced Monday caused a much wider-than-expected current-account deficit in July, signaling that the Australian economy was growing and that further cuts in official interest rates were unlikely.

Wellington Tallies Losses of Lambs

WELLINGTON — The Ministry of Agriculture said Monday that blizzards during the lambing season had caused a "catastrophe" in New Zealand's sheep industry, whose exports earn the country more than 1 billion New Zealand dollars (\$342 million) a year.

Skase Faces New Charges Over Qintex

SYDNEY — The Australian Securities Commission said 32 new charges were brought in court Monday against Christopher Skase, whose Qintex group of companies collapsed three years ago owing 1.6 billion Australian dollars (\$1.1 billion).

Surge in Seoul Stocks Enters Second Week

SEOUL — South Korean stocks continued to surge on Monday, with the composite stock index closing up 4.4 percent at the day's high of 562.80, in the wake of market-boosting measures announced by the Finance Ministry last week.

Weak Dollar, Japanese Slump Damage Canon's Profit

TOKYO — Canon Inc., the maker of office equipment and cameras, reported Monday a 14.3 percent drop in consolidated pretax profit for the first half, blaming the sluggish Japanese economy and the yen's climb against the dollar.

1.93 trillion yen in 1992, down from 2.05 trillion projected earlier but up marginally from 1.87 trillion a year ago.

Canon shares fell 10 yen to 1,320 yen Monday. (Bloomberg, AFP, UPI, Reuters)

Two companies raised estimates. They were the food retailer Yoshinoya D&C Co. and the drug company Mochida Pharmaceutical. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, and % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, New Zealand, and Bombay.

Very briefly:

- S.A. Brewings Holdings Ltd. said net profit rose 11.2 percent to 112.6 million Australian dollars (\$80.7 million) for the year ended June 30.
• Bond Corp. and Australian Consolidated Investments Ltd. settled a dispute over sale of Bond Media, allowing Bond to avoid liquidation by retaining about 9 million Australian dollars owed to AustCon...

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' listing various investment funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and dates. Includes sub-sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'OTHER FUNDS'.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Braves Get Reardon From Red Sox

Bullpen Stalwart Is Expected To Help in Pennant Finale

The Associated Press

Jeff Reardon, the major league career leader in saves, has been traded by the Boston Red Sox to the Atlanta Braves, who are trying to bolster their bullpen for the stretch run at a pennant.

The trade, in which the Red Sox received two players to be named later, was announced Sunday night in Anaheim, California, after the Red Sox played the California Angels in an American League game.

Atlanta, 4½ games ahead of second-place Cincinnati in the National League

AMERICAN LEAGUE

West, had lost Alejandro Pena, who leads the Braves with 15 saves. He went on the disabled list Aug. 21 with pain in his right elbow.

Reardon, who passed Rollie Fingers this year to take over the saves lead, had 27 saves in 35 chances for Boston this season. He was 2-2 with a 4.25 earned-run average in 46 appearances.

"I'm very happy about going to Atlanta," he said. "It's a good deal for me. I pick up 18 games in the standings."

"No, I wasn't surprised," he said, adding that the Red Sox had shown no interest in signing him.

"I didn't pitch very well," he said, "though I wouldn't say they misused me. I'm sure Atlanta will use me a lot."

"We're very pleased to have been able to acquire a pitcher the caliber of Jeff Reardon. Over the years he has established himself as one of the premier relievers in baseball," said the Braves' general manager, John Schuerholz. "His 27 saves this season prove he still ranks in that category."

The move allows Reardon to be eligible for postseason play. Players must be with a team on Aug. 31 to be eligible for the playoffs and World Series.

It is the second straight season the Braves have dealt for a closer for the stretch run. Pena was acquired from the New York Mets on Aug. 29, 1991, and went 2-0 with 11 saves in 11 chances the rest of the season.

Reardon, who has been with Boston since 1990, gave up 53 hits and 20 earned runs in 42½ innings, with six homers, just seven walks and 32 strikeouts. But opposing teams are hitting .308 against him.

Reardon, who is eligible for free agency following the season, has 354 saves in 14 major league seasons with

the Mets, Montreal Expos, Minnesota Twins and Boston.

The trade was announced after Boston's 4-2 victory in 10 innings. The Red Sox manager, Butch Hobson, said he got a call from the general manager, Lou Gorman, informing him of the trade, and therefore did not use Reardon in a save situation in the 10th inning.

Even before the announcement that they had traded Reardon, the Red Sox had plenty to talk about.

Danny Darwin pitched one-hit ball for nine innings and the Red Sox won in the 10th on Scott Cooper's fifth hit of the game.

Cooper went a career-best 5 for 5, with three doubles. His three-run double in the 10th made it 4-1.

Darwin held the Angels to Ken Oberkell's RBI single in the fifth inning. Tony Fossas got one out in the 10th and Greg Harris finished the combined three-hitter for his third save.

Orioles 0, Mariners 0: In Seattle, Baltimore hit into its second triple play of the month, but Dick Sutcliffe out-pitched rookie Dave Fleming as the Orioles shut out the Mariners for the second straight game and won for the fourth time in five games.

The victory kept Baltimore 1½ games behind Toronto in the AL East race. Sutcliffe scattered nine hits in 8½ innings in improving to 4-0 in August. Gregg Olson got one out for his 31st save.

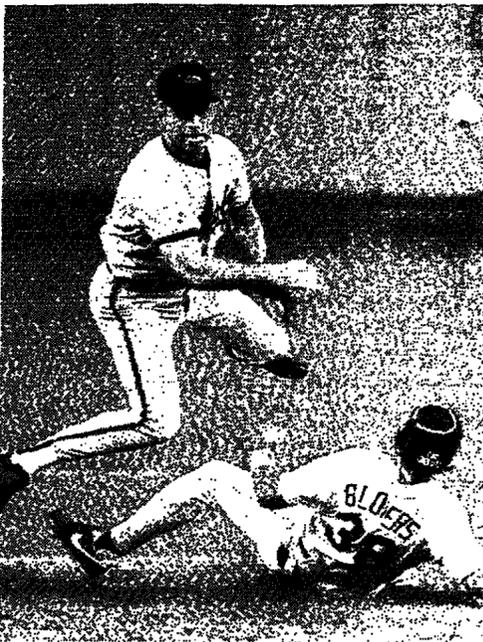
Fleming, who had won three straight, gave up seven hits in his fifth complete game. He allowed four hits during Baltimore's two-run first.

Brady Anderson opened the game with a triple and Fleming hit Randy Milligan with a pitch before Devereaux singled in one run. Cal Ripken's infield single drove in the other.

Edgar Martinez, the AL batting leader for the last 32 days, had three of the Seattle hits. He improved his hitting streak to a career-high 16 games as he doubled twice, giving him a team-record 44, and increased his average to .346.

Athletics 7, Indians 5: Walt Weiss and Jerry Brower each drove in two runs with bases-loaded hits in Oakland as Cleveland's Charles Nagy was pounded for 15 hits, a career high.

Ron Darling weathered two solo homers by Carlos Martinez for his first victory after three consecutive no-deci-



Cal Ripken, the Orioles' shortstop, avoided Mike Blowers to get a double play in the third inning, but in the fifth the Mariners turned a triple play against the Orioles. With Brady Anderson on second after a walk and Randy Milligan on first with a single, the runners were going when Mike Devereaux hit a line drive that right fielder Jay Buhner caught before crashing into the outfield wall. Buhner fell, rose to his knees and threw to second baseman Harold Reynolds as Anderson and Milligan got crossed up on the bases. Reynolds' throw to shortstop Omar Vizquel at second base arrived before either runner, and both were easily out as Vizquel then made a tag to complete the triple play. It was the third time this month the Orioles have been involved in a triple play: They hit into one against Cleveland on Aug. 7 and then turned one against California on Aug. 25.

He allowed three runs in 5½ innings as the A's finished a three-game sweep.

Mariners 9, Tigers 4: Brent Mayne drove in three runs and scored three times as Kansas City won in Detroit.

In earlier games, reports on which appeared in some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune: Blue Jays 5, Brewers 3: Juan Guz-

man pitched four innings in Toronto in his first start since coming off the disabled list and Joe Carter hit a two-run homer against Milwaukee.

Twins 5, Yankees 3: Kevin Tapani beat visiting New York for the sixth time in seven career decisions as Minnesota, winning for just the fifth time in 15 games, got seven hits and all five runs off rookie Sam Miltello in 4½ innings.

Joy in Metsville: Mighty Bobby Didn't Strike Out

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is why the Mets brought him here. Ninth inning, two out, two runs down, two runners on base. And Bobby Bonilla at the plate, paid big dollars to hit the big home run and win the game.

Most of this year, that hasn't happened. But Sunday night, it did.

Bonilla swung at the first pitch, a fastball from Rob Dibble. It went high, high, high into right field, to give the Mets a 4-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Chris

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Donnels scored from second, Eddie Murray from first. And Bonilla trotted around the bases with that "Bobby Bo" smile, high-fiving everyone in sight.

It was the seventh straight victory for the Mets, who won despite what seemed to be only another frustrating, offensively weak outing until Bonilla came up.

After giving up three one-out hits in the first inning, Cincinnati's Tim Lincecum retired 23 straight batters before being relieved by Dibble in the ninth. Dibble walked two and struck out two before Bonilla came to bat. The homer was Bonilla's sixth in his last nine games.

For the Reds, who were clearly frustrated by their three losses earlier in this series, it was another lost opportunity to pick up a game on the Atlanta Braves, who lost Sunday in Philadelphia but still lead the National League West by five games.

In other games, *The Associated Press reported*: Pirates 6, Padres 3: In San Diego, Bob Walk pitched four-hit ball over eight innings for his fifth straight victory and Barry Bonds hit a two-run homer as Pittsburgh maintained its 3½-game lead over Montreal in the NL East.

Gary Sheffield of the Padres hit his 29th homer of the season in the fourth, remaining two behind league-leading teammate Fred McGriff, who honored in the ninth. Sheffield, who went 1 for 3, leads the league in batting at .336 and in RBIs with 92.

In earlier games, reports on which appeared in some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune: Expos 4, Astros 0: Ken Hill pitched a four-hitter for his third shutout and struck out eight as visiting Montreal stopped Houston's four-game winning streak.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 0: Los Angeles, headed for its first last-place finish since 1905, committed three throwing errors that led to two unearned runs in St. Louis.

Lee Smith's 12th save in August put him one away from the major-league record for a month, shared by John Franco and Bobby Thigpen.

Cubs 3, Giants 1: Rookie Jim Bullinger pitched a one-hitter in Chicago, allowing only Kirk Manwaring's leadoff homer for San Francisco in the eighth.

Phillies 10, Braves 2: Atlanta's Tom Glavine failed in his second try for his 20th victory, and Philadelphia, playing at home, ended a nine-game losing streak against the left-hander as Ben Lincecum, acquired from the Braves on May 28, pitched a five-hitter.

Gataullin Claims Bubka Allowed to Break Rules

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Rodion Gataullin, the only other man to pole vault six meters, or above 19 feet, 8 inches, says Bubka is allowed to break the rules when he makes his world record attempt.

"No one else is allowed to take the length of time he takes," the Russian said after Bubka soared to his 15th outdoor pole vault record in Italy on Sunday with a jump of 6.12 meters.

Gataullin said Bubka, who is from Ukraine, is allowed longer than the mandatory two minutes to complete his jump because meet organizers do not dare "say anything to him."

"There is no doubt that he is the best at the moment, but he is not as strong under pressure at championships where the two-minute rule is rigorously applied," said Gataullin.

"That was clear at Barcelona and at the last world championships and in Seoul," he said.

Bubka no-heightened in the Barcelona Games and in both Tokyo and the 1988 Games in Seoul remained in the competition only with a third jump.

SIDELINES

100-Foot Putt Wins English Open

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England (AFP) — Vicente Fernandez of Argentina sank a putt of nearly 100 feet (30 meters) on the final green Monday for a spectacular one-shot victory over Per-Ulrik Johansson and Fredrik Lindgren of Sweden in the English Open.

Johansson led until the 17th but a poor bunker shot led to a bogey 6. He and Lindgren, the overnight leaders, then had to birdie the 18th to force a play-off, but neither could.

Craig Stadler sank a 12-foot putt for par on the 18th hole Sunday to defeat Corey Pavin by one stroke in Akron, Ohio, and become the first two-time winner of the World Series of Golf. (UPI)

FIFA Backs Out of Maradona Talks

ZURICH (Reuters) — FIFA, apparently tiring of the Diego Maradona affair, turned down Monday a request from Napoli that soccer's governing body mediate the resolution of the Argentine star's future and told the Italian team to sort it out itself.

"I can confirm we have received a request from AS Napoli for an urgent meeting with the general secretary to discuss the case of Diego Maradona, but no meeting has been planned for now or the immediate future," said Michel Zen-Ruffinen, the head of FIFA's legal department.

He said FIFA wanted Napoli and Sevilla, the Spanish club that seeks to sign Maradona, to meet immediately and for Napoli to announce its decision by Thursday.

For the Record

The National League will be allowed to issue a 1993 schedule that ignores the ordered realignment of the divisions, the deputy commissioner, Stephen Greenberg, said Monday, citing the suit brought by the Chicago Cubs and the resultant pressure from the players' union. (AP)

Ingrid Haringa of the Netherlands easily defended her title in the women's 30-kilometer points race at the World Cycling Championships in Valencia, Spain.

Passena, a leading candidate for U.S. horse of the year honors, finished a poor fifth as Missionary Ridge, at 24-1, the longest shot in the field, won Sunday's \$1 million Pacific Classic in Del Mar, California. (AP)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WILLIAM STEINITZ who dominated chess from 1866 to 1894, was as famous for his eccentricities as for his brilliance and profundity. The most outstanding of his maxims was, "The king is a fighting piece."

If he had said, "under exceptional circumstances," few would disagree with him. But you must be certain that a king that comes out fighting really will be safe. Most of the time it simply brings out the beast in your opponent.

A beautiful example of a venturing king subjected to a savage hunt from one end of the board to the other is given by the game by the grandmasters Michael Rohde of Scotch Plains, New Jersey and Zsuzsa Polgar of Budapest in Round 5 of a recent tournament in Manhattan.

The system with 3...f5 is an aggressive attempt to steal the initiative from White's English Opening and it is heightened after 4.d4 e5 5.Ng5 h6 6.Nh3, by 6...g5. But it presents a looseness in the black kingside that can be exploited by 9h4, with the plan of 10.hg 11.Rh8 Bb8 12.Nh3 to put the defense under fire.

If Black tries to blunt the conflict with 9...g4, then 10.Ng2 followed by 11.Nf4 exposes the weak squares in her kingside. Polgar rambunctiously used her king to share up the beleaguered sector with 9...Kf7 10.Nh3 Kg5. She could expect that Rohde would attempt to denude the king of protection with 11.f3, but hoped

to keep White at bay with 11...Qe7 12.f6. Ne4 13.Ne4 Qe4.

Rohde revels in opponent's kings that live dangerously; he rose to the bait once again with a glorious gambit beginning 14.Bd3! Qg2 15.Bf5! After 15...Kf5 16.Rf1, Polgar could not run with 16...Kg6 because 17.Qd3 Kh5 18.Nf4! of 19.Qf5 Kf4 20.Rf4 Kg3 21.Rg4 Kh2 22.Rg2 Kg2 23.Qg4 wins easily for White.

On 16...Kf6 17.Qh5! Polgar could not play 17...Qg3 18.Ke2 gh because of 19.Qf7 Kd6 20.c5 mate. In this line, 18...Bf6 loses to 19.Qg6 Rf8 (or 19...Qd4 20.Rf5 Nf4 21.ed Qd4 22.R3 Kd6 23.Rd3) 20.hg 21.Rf6! Rf6 22.Ng5 Ke7 23.Qg7 Kc8 24.Qf6, which puts White a pawn ahead with a winning attack. In this same line, 18...Rf8 19.Qg6 Rf6 20.Q5 Ke5 21.Qg7 wins for White.

Accordingly, Polgar gave back a piece with 17...Ne5 18.de Be5, but not 18...Qg3 19.Ke2 Qe5 20.Qg6 Bf6 21.Bd2! Rf8 (or 21...Qb2 22.Rab1 Qe5 23.Rb5 c5 24.Rc5! Qc5 25.Qf6 mate) 22.Bc3 Qh2 23.Rf2 Qh3 24.Rf6 Rf6 25.Qf6 mate. Still, after 19.Qf7 Kd6 20.Rf6!, the black king was running for its life on an open board. Black could not capture with 20...Bf6 because of 21.Qf6 Kc5 22.b4! Kb4 23.Rb1 Ka4 24.Qc3 with a quick mate.

After 20...Kc5 21.Bd! Kb4 22.Bd2 Kc3 23.e5!, Rohde's threat was 24.Qh3 mate. Black put every obstacle in the way that she could find with 23...d5 24.cd Bg3 25.Rf2 Qh1 26.Ke2 Bg4 27.Kd3 Bd1, but after 28.Bc1 Kc4 29.Qc4 Ka5 30.Bd2, the

Z. POLGAR/BLACK

Position after 22...Ka3

king hunt was over. Polgar saw no need to play out 30...Kb6 31.Rb1 Bb3 32.Rb3 mate, and she gave up.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	e5	16 Rf1	Ke6
2 Nc3	Nc6	17 Qh5	Ne5
3 Nf3	f5	18 de	Be6
4 d4	e4	19 Qf7	Kd6
5 Ng5	h6	20 Rf5	Kc5
6 Nh3	g5	21 Bf1	Bc4
7 Nf1	g7	22 Bd2	Ka3
8 e5	Nf6	23 cd	cd
9 f3	Bf6	24 cd	Bg3
10 Nh3	Kf6	25 Rf2	Qh2
11 f3	Ke7	26 Ke2	Bg4
12 fe	Nf5	27 Kd3	Bd1
13 Ne4	Qe7	28 Bc1	Kc4
14 Bd3	Kc5	29 Qc4	Ka5
15 Bf1	Kf5	30 Bd2	Resigns

BOOKS

THE JOURNEY

By Ida Fink. Translated from Polish by Joanna Wescher and Francine Grose. 259 pages. \$20. Farrar, Straus & Giroux Inc., 19 Union Square West, New York, New York 10003.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

I N fact and fiction, the story of the Holocaust continues to be told. "The Journey," by Ida Fink, is one such universal novel, singular in its details, yet universal in its memories. Although intended as fiction, "The Journey" reads like fact. The author, who was born in Poland and now lives in Israel, lived in a ghetto during 1942 and then in hiding until the end of World War II. Her autobiographical novel follows a small group of young Jewish women who learned to hide their identities from the Gestapo as well as from their blackmailing Polish countrymen.

The main characters are two Jewish sisters living in a Polish ghetto. After their father goes into hiding, he realizes that there is only one chance for his children's survival: changing their identities so they can work as volunteer laborers in Germany. Armed with forged papers and made-up histories, they dress like peasants and turn themselves into "Christian" farm girls.

Recognition by neighbors and betrayal by Polish co-workers for favors and food are a constant danger. While they are traveling in Germany, there are moments when things appear normal; sometimes a stranger throws a crust to these nice young peasant women who are helping the Third Reich's war effort. More like prisoners than volunteers, they live in barracks and work on farms and in factories. They wear little yellow sashes bearing a purple letter "P" for Poles. Of 100 young women in the barracks, seven are Jewish. Nearly everyone suspects that they are.

As the noose of recognition draws tighter, the sisters decide to escape. They are recognized by a German supervisor in the streets of a small town. He reaches into his pocket; they think he is about to shoot them. Instead, he looks at his wristwatch. "The train leaves at 7," he says. "You can still make it. Take the train. Don't waste time."

In the book's best scene — and I wish there were more like it in this somewhat repetitious novel — an exotic-looking professor and an assistant tempt the young women. The professor calls them "exotic," "lazy, dirty." The assistant shows the women a piano and says they're probably never heard anyone play. The assistant takes the fingers of one sister and strikes a note, as if to tell the dumb peasant that a piano can make a musical sound.

Suddenly, the young Polish woman pushes the German scientist aside, sits down and plays an A major chord: "Her heart was pounding dully. She began Chopin's famous Polonaise. After eight bars, she stopped. Her hands were shaking. She had to hide them in the pockets of her smock. The room was silent."

Holocaust survivors still feel the need to bear witness, to describe the unbelievable. That is the clear aim of the remarkable personal story told in "The Journey."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

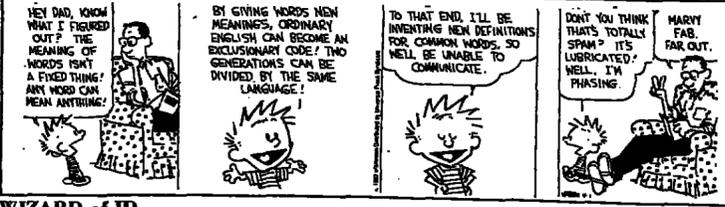
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



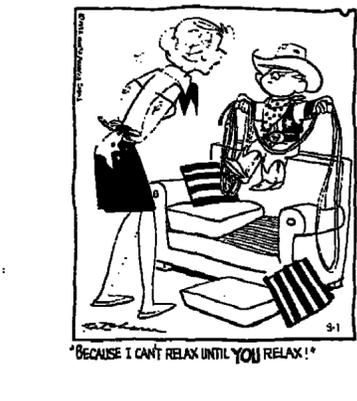
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SIZE

BICAN

MYDIAS

GINKAB

WHEN WORDS ARE SCRAMBLED THIS WAY, USUALLY TAKE THE PLACE OF SPEECH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scapline answer, as suggested by the above context.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JEWEL, NEEKE ORPHAN WABLE. Answer: A guy who is always late for work is either an excuser, or the NEVER WILL BE ONE!

سكرا من الامتحان

صحة من الامم

SPORTS TENNIS

Pack Cuts A Starter, Tomczak

The Associated Press Quarterback Mike Tomczak, who started seven games for the National Football League's Green Bay Packers last season, was cut Monday.

He was the team's leading passer last season, completing 128 of 238 passes for 1,490 yards and 11 touchdowns. But after a lengthy holdout during training camp, he did not play in the exhibition season.

The Packers also waived linebacker Scott Stephens, a starter on the outside linebacker the last two years, as well as running backs Greg Bell and Steve Avery, tight end Jerry Evans and five other players. Avery and Evans had played in the World League.

The Philadelphia Eagles cut quarterback Jeff Kemp and three other players to meet the NFL deadline for a 47-man roster limit.

The Dallas Cowboys' Pro Bowl tight end, Jay Novacek, ended his holdout, signing a three-year deal for a reported \$2.7 million.

David Klingler, the Cincinnati Bengals' top draft pick, signed a four-year contract that is expected to pay the quarterback \$1.75 million a year.

Klingler, from the University of Houston, was the sixth overall pick in the NFL draft. His NCAA records including most touchdowns passes in one game (11) and in one season (34).

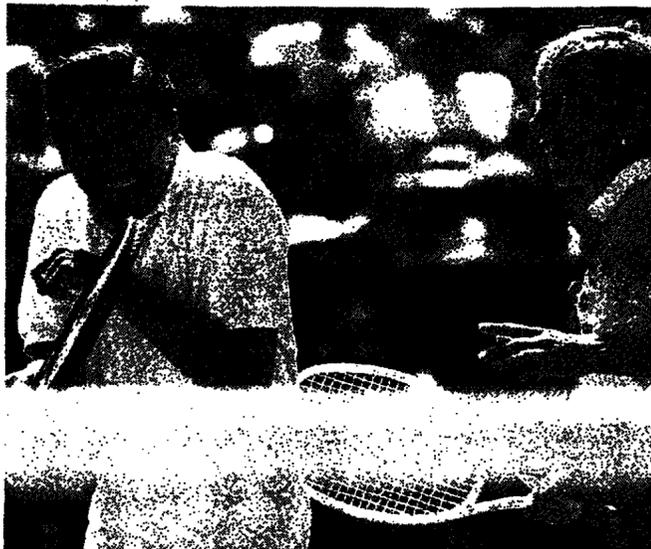
Otis Anderson, 35, the 1990 Super Bowl's most valuable player and the NFL's oldest running back, was released by the New York Giants. His 10,242 yards are eighth on the all-time rushing list.

The Giants' coach, Ray Handley, did not rule out the possibility Anderson might be re-signed, and the Giants are known to have offered him a coaching spot.

Bubby Brister, who as starting quarterback got Pittsburgh Steelers to just one playoff appearance in four seasons, will begin the season backing up Neil O'Donnell, the team's coach, Bill Cowher, said.

A strong safety, Alvin Walton, who led the Washington Redskins in tackles for four years, was cut.

Veteran wide receiver Stanley Morgan was cut by the Denver Broncos, who put linebacker Ronnie Haliburton on injured reserve. Haliburton ruptured two vertebrae in his neck in Friday night's game against Phoenix, an injury that may end his career. He won't be eligible to play this season.



Mike Wallace of CBS, left, was a net loss in a charity match with Martina Navratilova. But Michael Stich had little trouble winning his match in the U.S. Open.



Ivan Lendl was thoroughly beaten by Petr Korda, his heir apparent from Czechoslovakia, in the Hamlet Cup final in Commack, New York. The New York Times reported...

Seles and Stich Open With Ease

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher NEW YORK — Monica Seles looked like, well, Monica Seles on Monday as she began the defense of U.S. Open title by crushing Andrea Keller 6-1, 6-0.

Putting to rest at least momentarily the rumors that she might be ripe for an upset, Seles needed only 45 minutes to dispatch her bright red-clad opponent on the opening day of the year's final Grand Slam tournament.

In other early first-round matches on the hardcourts at the National Tennis Center, 11th-seeded Michael Stich of Germany, the 1991 Wimbledon champion, defeated Olivier Delaire of France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, and No. 7 Mary Joe Fernandez stumbled before stopping fellow American Donna Faber, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Delaire broke Stich in the opening game of their match en route to a 4-2 lead, but the 1991 Wimbledon champion won the next four games to take the set. Stich lost his serve only once in the final two sets and broke Delaire five times in the match.

Seles was her usual dominant self, taking the first set in 26 minutes, then ripping through the second in just 19 minutes. She had only 11 unforced errors in the match, compared to 33 for Keller, ranked 78th in the world.

Seles, ranked No. 1 in the world and seeded No. 1, is in the unique position of having to defend her record. She has, after all, lost her last three finals — to Steffi Graf at Wimbledon, to Martina Navratilova at the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles and to Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario at the Canadian Open. The three are ranked, in order, Nos. 2, 3 and 5 in the world.

"It's a bit surprising to me that Monica's lost three finals, but I really don't think that will affect her in the Open," Graf said. "I would say she has a big chance there."

In other early matches: Monica Seles, U.S., beat Yarnon Corbelli, Spain, 6-3, 6-2; Magnus Larsson, Sweden, beat Rasmus Furus, Italy, 4-2, 7-5, 6-3; Boris Becker, West Germany, beat Christian Minichiello, Argentina, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, 6-0; Andrei Medvedev, Russia, beat Petr Korda, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 7-1, 6-0.

Wesley's Skis Lito Raymond, U.S., beat Peter Ritter, Austria, 6-3, 6-2; Kimiko Date, Japan, beat Melitta Bittel, Germany, 6-1, 6-0; Patricia Hy, Canada, beat Eva Svobdova, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-0; Laura Gildemeister, Peru, beat Virginia Ruano-Pascual, Spain, 7-5, 6-2; Emmanuelle Zanetti, Switzerland, beat Isabelle Demenais, France, 6-3, 6-4.

Capriati at 16: A New Look and a Fresh Outlook

By Robin Finn New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In case nobody's noticed, Jennifer Capriati has shed 30 pounds since that traumatizing evening in Rome when a reporter asked her whether she traced that day's Italian Open loss to being overweight.

It she had to be stuck on a desert island with just one recipe for sustenance, "low-cal cheesecake" would be her slimming selection. "Moderation," said Capriati, is her middle name these days.

Capriati survived six rounds of tennis in the Barcelona sweater and brought home an Olympic gold medal.

"It was a very different experience, and it did something for me and my tennis both," she said.

Whether lean makes mean, the diet and the gold medal have made for one sveit 16-year-old: the first sculpted final residue of baby fat from her body, and the latter trimmed some immaturity from her attitude.

The combination, Capriati said from the San Diego area — where Sunday she beat Conchita Martinez, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, to win her first Kraft Tour event for 1992 — has left her with the distinct impression that she's the player to beat in the U.S. Open.

"The Olympics proved something to me about myself and what I can accomplish when I put my mind to it," said Capriati, who is seeded No. 6 in the Open and will play Nicole Jagerman-Mums in the first round.

Capriati, anointed as the successor to sunny, smiling Chris Evert when she burst onto the Kraft Tour a few weeks before her 14th birthday in March 1990, at first obeyed her advance billing as America's newest sweetheart.

"The main thing was, I was supposed to be smiling all the time, no matter what, and for the first year it wasn't so hard because everything was new and fun," said Capriati.

Capriati thinks she finally has a handle on the angst that gave this year, in which she had her 16th birthday, such a strange beginning.

"I've gotten clearer on a lot of things," said Capriati, who isn't letting "parents, agents, and coaches" make all her off-court decisions for her anymore. "I want people's advice, but I don't want them doing everything for me. I'm treated like a baby when it comes to contracts and stuff, and then it's all

am to be in a sport that's so publicized, where you can earn a living, and where you have chances to win big matches all year," she said.

At the Olympics, Capriati defeated Steffi Graf for the first time, and that accomplishment left her with the feeling that nothing will be impossible from now on.

"It's hard to describe it, but it sort of filled in that one person from the top players that I'd never been able to beat," she said.

Without a coach since hiring Graf's ex-trainer, Pavel Slozil, in December only to fire him in April, Capriati has decided to retain advisers on a special-events basis for now. Manuel Santana, a family friend, guided her in Barcelona, and at the Open she'll be accompanied by Juan Avendaño, former helmsman of Mary Joe Fernandez.

"I know what it takes to get through the Open, although I don't think I've mastered it to perfection," said Capriati. "You have to block everything out, be extremely focused, and be relaxed and mellow, too."

Capriati, who lives in Wesley Chapel, Florida, has decided to donate a portion of her Open earnings to victims of the hurricane last week, with that amount to be matched by one of the companies she endorses, Skippie.

"It's all part of being a little more responsible," she said. "It's time."

"I saw all those other athletes who train four years to maybe have just one crack at a 10-second race, and I realized how lucky I

"If I can make those big-pressure decisions during a match, I want a little more credit for being responsible. I'm not stupid."

Jennifer Capriati

"But this life gets kind of old. What made the Olympics so special was that it was something fresh."

Capriati entered 1992 sulky, balky and moody, bored by her daily practice routine and short-tempered with her parents. She behaved, in short, like a typical teenager.

"Maybe I did some extreme things, but it was never to hurt anybody," said Capriati. "I mean, if I like black finger nails, I'm going to do it. If I like to dress in tie-dye, what's the problem? I don't have blond hair and blue eyes, and I'm not the next Chris Evert. I'm different. I'm me."

up to me when I go out on the court. Well, if I can make those big-pressure decisions during a match, I want a little more credit for being responsible. I'm not stupid."

Capriati got her appetite for tennis back at the French Open and Wimbledon, but it wasn't until she took a look around the Olympic Village in Barcelona that she realized her good fortune in possessing an aptitude for this particular sport.

"I saw all those other athletes who train four years to maybe have just one crack at a 10-second race, and I realized how lucky I

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, Baltimore, Detroit, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Oakland, Minnesota, Chicago, Texas, California, Kansas City, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, San Diego, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Sunday's Line Scores

Table showing Sunday's Line Scores for American League and National League, including teams like Milwaukee, Toronto, Houston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Minnesota, Atlanta, Tampa Bay, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Detroit, Cleveland, Detroit, Cleveland, Detroit, Cleveland.

FOOTBALL

The AP Top 25

Table showing The AP Top 25 with first-place votes in parentheses, records, and rankings. Teams include Miami (40), Washington (3), Notre Dame (5), Florida St. (11), Michigan (11), Alabama (11), Florida (10), Texas A&M (7), Penn St. (1), Oklahoma (1), Syracuse (1), Nebraska (1), Colorado (1), Clemson (1), Georgia (1), Oklahoma (1), UCLA (1), Ohio St. (1), Carolina St. (1), California (1), Stanford (1), Mississippi St. (1), Tennessee (1), Iowa (1), Georgia Tech (1), Virginia (1).

1991 WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Table showing 1991 World Cup Qualifying results for North, Central America & Caribbean Zone, Africa Nations' Cup, and Italian Super Cup.

OTB OPEN

Table showing OTB Open results for various events, including Wayne Ferreira (2), South Africa, def. Janine Morrison, Australia, 6-2, 6-7 (7-7), def. Meira's Friend, Barbara Rittner (2), Germany, def. Brenda Schultz (4), Netherlands, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.

BASEBALL

Table showing Baseball news items, including California-Put Greg Meyer, catcher, on 15-day disabled list; Minnesota-Bought contract of Gary Wertz, pitcher, from Portland, Pacific Coast League; Toronto-Drafted Ben McDonald and Dave Linton, pitchers, to Syracuse, International League; Activated Juan Guzman, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list; Bought contract of Mike Alkaidan, pitcher, from Syracuse.

New Zealand's Coberger Zig-Zags to Skiing Glory

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

QUEENSTOWN, New Zealand — It is winter now in the southern hemisphere. Usually balmy Christchurch has been blanketed in snow, and Annelise Coberger's thoughts are turned northward more and more these days toward mountains still bathed in sunshine.

Within a couple of months, however, those slopes will be covered with the icy courses on which the World Cup skiers will begin another season's race for glory.

Coberger is the New Zealand who burst from near-anonymity on the World Cup circuit to win a slalom silver medal at the Winter Olympics in Méribel, France, in February.

Coberger, who will turn 21 on Sept. 16, is seeking to become one of the top three slalom skiers in the world by the time the winter ends in the northern hemisphere.

But when she placed third in a World Cup slalom at Shimada, Austria, in January, many thought it was a fluke. At the time, Coberger was not even mentioned in the official World Cup biographies.

New Zealand, after all, is much better known for rugby than for skiing. Coberger, supported by only one coach and an assistant coach on tour, is a one-person team with meager financial, technical and logistic resources that no major skiing nation would tolerate.

Then, shortly after Strunz, Coberger swooped to victory in the slalom at Hinterstoder, Austria, becoming the first New Zealander to win a World Cup event.

In second place was Switzerland's Vreni Schneider, a former World Cup overall champion.

In the Olympics, Coberger was beaten only by Austria's Petra Kronberger, rated one of the finest all-rounders in women's alpine skiing.



Annelise Coberger, left, with champion Petra Kronberger at the Olympics.

she was 16, and she has skiing in her blood. Her grandfather, Oscar Coberger, was regional ski champion in Bavaria and helped develop the first laminated three-ply wooden skis before he emigrated to New Zealand in 1928. He became a ski instructor and mountain guide, and opened the country's first ski shop, in Arthur's Pass.

Coberger's father, Anton, was New Zealand ski champion in 1959. Her brother and sister were both leading national skiers.

Coberger's German ancestry almost took her away from New Zealand. In 1990, when she was desperately short of money for skiing in Europe, the German ski authorities offered to make her part of their national team and get her a German passport.

"But I got enough money together before I had to make a decision," she said.

Her improvement in the past few years has been very swift, from 86th in the slalom rankings in 1989-90 to 24th in 1990-91 and fifth in 1991-92.

At 74 kilograms (162 pounds) and 1.76 high (five feet 10 inches), she is one of the tallest, strongest women on the World Cup circuit.

Her coach, Robert Zallmann, a former member of the Czechoslovak national ski team who defected in 1985 before settling in Australia, said that Coberger's success can be attributed to her slalom technique and great physical and mental strength.

"She has so much power in her slalom technique that she can put a lot of pressure on the edges of her skis when she turns," he said. "That works very well on hard or icy snow."

"By nature she is a fighter," said Zallmann, who first recognized Coberger's potential when she joined a New Zealand men's ski team he was coaching in 1989. "She just wants to win all the time, not come second or third."

Her assistant coach, the former New Zealand ski racer Jozsef Satterthwaite, said that Coberger relaxes before a race but becomes intensely focused when it matters. "When everyone else has got the blinkers

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PEOPLE

ART BUCHWALD Pillorying Lawyers

WASHINGTON — I know this may come as a surprise to many people, but Dan Quayle has been reading Shakespeare. That is why one of the main targets of his campaign is lawyers, Shakespeare all the lawyers. Now it's become the linchpin of Bush's presidential strategy.

Let me pose a hypothetical question to Mr. Bush. "One of your sons is involved in a savings and loan scandal in Colorado and could be indicted for it. Should he have a right to legal counsel to protect himself from federal banking accountants who are after your political scalp?"



I think that by calling for the abolition of the legal profession, Bush and Quayle are playing with fire. The latest census indicates there are now 2.5 lawyers in every extended household in the United States. Translated into economic terms, this means that there are millions of legal mouths to be fed, not counting spouses and children. Everyone in the country knows that there are too many lawyers in America, but nobody can afford to have their relatives thrown out of work.

As someone who has been in court for four years, I have strong feelings about the need for lawyers in this country. I was very much in favor of my lawyers and very skeptical about my opposition's lawyers. My lawyers were brave, honest people, who only believed in justice for their client.

The lawyers who opposed us were crafty, double-dealing skunks who were only concerned with earning their enormous fees and showing the judge they were smarter than he was.

Many times my sympathies were with Shakespeare because I, too, wanted to kill all the lawyers.

Having said that, we have to be practical about what we're talking about. The Republicans must give us an estimate of how many lawyers they want eliminated, and then someone in the White House or the CIA has to come up with a plan on how to carry out the sentences.

The trouble is that when you bury three lawyers, eight new ones spring up in their place. Perhaps Quayle and Bush are not really serious about eliminating members of the legal profession and are just using the issue to warm up the crowd. If that's all it is, then I'll be there cheering along with everybody else. But if someone sticks me in the eye with a Bush-Quayle banner, I'm going to sue him for everything he's got.

I have no quarrel with Quayle and Bush when it comes to the elimination of lawyers. But I do have questions to pose to them. What lawyers do George and Dan want eliminated? The Bush administration lawyers are in court every day trying to stop somebody from doing something to them, or they are in court asking the judge to do something to the people. Who lives and who dies?

A Male Au Pair? London Says No

LONDON — A young Swedish man chosen by an English couple to look after their four children has been told he has to leave Britain because the country only allows young women to be au pairs. Under British immigration law, au pairs must be 17 and 27, with no dependents.

Johan Egelstid, 19, was to be expelled by authorities on Monday. Since arriving here from Sweden Aug. 24, he has been detained by immigration officials at Heathrow Airport. He had been chosen by Ian Baughan and his wife, from Leicester to be au pair to their children. Baughan said Sunday that he and his wife had done all they could to try to prevent his expulsion.

At 80, Finally an Artist of the Moment

By Michael Kimmelman

NEW YORK — Finally, at the improbable age of 80 the sculptor Louise Bourgeois has truly arrived. When she represents the United States at next year's Venice Biennale it will culminate a long process. "It could have come earlier, but it's better than nothing at all," Bourgeois acknowledged the other day about the belated recognition, trying not to make too much of it. In recent months, her work was featured for the first time in two major contemporary art surveys, the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh and Documents in Kassel, Germany. And Bourgeois was the only woman the Guggenheim saw fit to include alongside Kandinsky, Brancusi, and the other artists in the inaugural exhibition of its SoHo outpost this summer.

Why now, after all these years? Partly because women artists are finally gaining more attention. Partly because Bourgeois's urgent concern for the body and sexuality and the unrestrained emotionalism and explicit content of her work have influenced a generation of young artists now coming to prominence. So have her installations, the first of which she conceived decades before installation art came into its own. Bourgeois's work suddenly seems very much of the moment. As a link to the European roots from which postwar American art sprang, as well as a crucial figure on the contemporary scene, she is a thoughtful and timely choice for Venice, one that reaches out to different, sometimes opposed, segments of the art world.

Over the next several months, she will be creating two new works for the Biennale, which will also include about a dozen of her sculptures from the last decade. Some tentative possibilities for those new works are in her cramped and labyrinthine studio in Brooklyn. A kind of gigantic rabbit warren, the studio brings to mind the images of nests, holes, lairs and other protected places that recur in her work and that are one source for its potent psychological connotations. Bourgeois talks about her sculptures as if they were fragments of her psyche or members of her family, each one a kind of exorcism of personal trauma.

Standing beside a version of "Femme Couteau," a phallic-shaped marble sculpture of a headless female, she describes it as "a woman who must be strong because her children will be taken away or get sick, or her man will be stolen." As the diversity of the work in the studio testifies, Bourgeois ignores the edict that an artist must develop a signature style. She makes sculptures in marble, latex, wood, plaster and glass. She uses found objects to construct elaborate installations.

Because she regularly returns to ideas she explored decades ago, her career has been a series of interlocking loops rather than a straight line. "I do not abandon my work," she said. "Interests always come back." This fact can make guessing the dates of some sculptures treacherous.

It also contributed to the problems she faced in achieving recognition. Bourgeois eludes simple categorization. She worked with Fernand Léger in her native France, and grew up surrounded by Art Deco. She knew leading Surrealists, and after moving to New York in 1938 with her husband, the late art historian Robert Goldwater, went to exhibit when the Abstract Expressionist was just gaining attention. "My strength comes from the fact that I opposed the current trends," Bourgeois said.



At work in her Brooklyn studio, Louise Bourgeois takes great pleasure in her materials.

There are, in fact, Surrealist and Abstract Expressionist qualities in her work. Her smooth sexual sculptures link her with Brancusi, just as the obsessiveness and anxiety in her art seem an extension of Giacometti. She has constructed Art Deco gates to her studio. Her sculptures from the late 1940s and early '50s, like "Memling Dawn," "Mortise" and "Blind Leading the Blind," with their stacked and repeated shapes, anticipate '60s Minimalism, just as her organic later sculptures of the '60s and '70s belong to the Post-Minimalist tradition. In other words, her art is impossible to pigeonhole.

And it can be tough to look at. Much of it is emotionally wrenching, unapologetically disagreeable, willfully perverse. It gives physical form to feelings like humiliation, frustration, betrayal, revenge.

That this sort of work was the output of a woman only made it harder for Bourgeois to gain a following. When the Museum of Modern Art organized a retrospective of her work in 1982 she was largely unknown. That show was a breakthrough, and since then attention has steadily increased, both in the United States and in Europe.

But only in the last couple of years has she become a real fixture on the international scene. By now, aspects of her life that are central to an understanding of her work have been written about repeatedly. There is, for instance, the story about her father's affair with Bourgeois's childhood English tutor. That profound breach of her domestic situation has made its way several times into her art. It did

so most openly in 1974 in a work called "The Destruction of the Father," which enacted psychic revenge against his betrayal and aimed to expurgate her lingering anger. "Her ability to deal directly with issues of gender, to address universal themes of sex, anxiety, death, loneliness, in a way which is not didactic but captures our imagination, — this makes her extremely contemporary," said Charlotte Kotik, a curator of contemporary art at the Brooklyn Museum, who is organizing the Venice exhibition.

Bourgeois takes great pleasure in her materials, which in themselves can become an expression of the sense of contradiction she strives for. Often she uses materials against themselves — making stone soft and rubber hard. Bourgeois is as productive as ever, producing some of her largest and most ambitious sculptures and works that go off in new directions. One challenge now is for her to sustain her intensity in the face of heightened demands, and to fight the overly theatrical quality that has diminished the power of some of her recent art. Her sincerity is never in question, but the work can miss the emotional mark.

Lately she completed a collaboration with the playwright Arthur Miller on a two-volume novel titled "Homesly Girl, a Life." The first volume is especially touching for her illustrations of flowers that sprout branches and take on sexual associations, and in particular for an image of a broken plant with a new stem growing out of the break. "You destroy things, or people, and you feel sorry, and you try to repair things," said Bourgeois. "To me this repair becomes a source of great pleasure — to be able to heal."

Quayle's the Falle Guye As 'Murphy' Wins Big

"Murphy Brown" was one of the big winners at the Emmy Awards for television, and Vice President Dan Quayle came off as the big loser. "Murphy Brown" — criticized by the vice president as glorifying unawarded motherhood — won three awards: best comedy series, best comedy actress, Candice Bergen, and best comedy director, Barnett Kellman. "Northern Exposure," the offbeat show about a New York doctor in the Alaska backwoods, won six awards, including best drama series. As presenters doled out the statuettes, speakers doled out insults to Quayle, joking about his "potatoes" misspelling and his "family values" stand. "Roseanne," Roseanne Arnold's No. 1-rated sitcom, finally won an Emmy after three years, for Laurie Metcalf as best supporting comedy actress. Ted Turner got the Governors Award for outstanding achievement.

The assault case involving Dewi Sukarno, the wife of the late Sukarno, Indonesia's first president, has been moved from Aspen, Colorado, to a small ranching town nearby. Sukarno, 52, has been charged with assault for allegedly smashing Victoria Ocasena, the granddaughter of former President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines, in the face with a champagne glass at a dinner party in January. Sukarno's lawyers had asked for the charge, saying that pretrial publicity would prevent a fair trial. The trial will be held in Meeker, Colorado, which has a population of 2,050.

It took 39 games, but the checkers champion Marion Tinsley has won the World Draughts Championships for the 19th straight year — against a computer. In London, Tinsley, a mathematician from Tallahassee, Florida, beat computer-programmer Jonathan Schaeffer of the University of Alberta. It was the first time Tinsley had played a computer in the final.

A prosecutor says he won't press charges against Geraldine Rivera for punching a heckler at a Klu Klux Klan rally in Wisconsin. The trial and a television show were filming. "I've seen the tape of the incident, and I believe the conduct he engaged in was privileged self-defense," Perry Folts, the Rock County district attorney, said.

PERSONALS P. LAEL HAPPY 50th BIRTHDAY

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